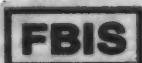


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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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17 April 1986

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ANGOLA

UNITA CLAIMS ANC BATTALIONS HELPING MPLA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Hannes de Wet]

[Text]

Three African National Congress battalions are fighting alongside the MPLA in Angola, Unita's intelligence chief of staff, Brigadier Wambu Chindondo, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

The three battalions — consisting of between 300 and 300 men each — are concentrated in the northern parts of Angola.

"The tactics they use are the same which the Soviets taught the MPLA," Brigadier Chindondo said.

He was speaking at a Press conference after he and the permanent secretary of Unita's executive committee, Brigadier Tito Chingunji, were prevented from addressing Wits students.

The meeting was disrupted before it started by about 200 black students, all believed to be members in the Black Students' Society at Wits.

Waving placards inscribed "Viva MPLA, Down with Unita", the black students shouted and chanted for about 45 minutes. The two Unita leaders left after being told by Wits security men they were in physical danger.

EAST GERMANS

They are visiting South Africa at the invitation of the moderate National Students' Federation, and are also due to address student meetings at the universities of Pietermaritzburg and Cape Town.

Brigadier Chindondo told the Press conference Swapo had about 7 000 men fighting with the Cubans and the MPLA. Swapo's headquarters were in the centre of Angola where the movement had a big logistical base and two large hospitals.

Apart from the 45 000 Cubans, there were also 2 000 North Koreans, 2 500 East Germans and about 2 000 troops from the Portuguese Communist Party on the side of the MPLA.

On American military aid to Unita, Brigadier Chingunji said Dr Jonas Savimbi had received "firm assurances" from President Ronald Reagan that "effective support" would be given to Unita.

"And we are confident that this is forthcoming."

According to Brigadier Chingunji, Unita was at present in control of Angola's borders with Namibia, Zaire and Zambia. "We can move and manoeuvre anywhere we want to in Angola," he said.

/13104
CSO: 3400/1412

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

ANDRADA ATTACK SHAKES ECONOMY--Unita's recent attack on the Angolan diamond centre of Andrada has shaken the country's diamond industry and dealt a further blow to the Angolan economy. Andrada is believed to be the largest diamond storage and processing centre in Angola. In what is believed to have been its biggest action against the diamond industry to date, about 600 Unita semi-regulars and guerillas stormed the town on March 1, seized a large quantity of diamonds, kidnapped 170 foreign workers and destroyed workshop and storage facilities. The town was defended by a battalion of about 300 Angolan soldiers, of whom 60 were reportedly killed in the attack. About 20 of the attackers were killed. Unita freed the hostages in Zaire earlier this week and they are expected to arrive in the Zairean capital of Kinshasa tomorrow or Friday. After petroleum, diamonds are Angola's most important potential earner of foreign currency. However, Unita attacks on the industry have significantly curtailed production, and it is believed that at least one-third of Angola's diamonds are mined and smuggled out of the country by the rebel movement. About 700 expatriates worked on the mines in 1983, so the Unita raid has reduced the workforce by about a quarter. Since 1981 Unita has regularly attacked diamond installations. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Mar 86 p 9] /13104

CSO: 3400/1412

BOTSWANA

GOVERNMENT UNVEILS 'TOUGH' NEW TERRORISM LAW

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Mar 86 p 15

[Text] GABORONE. — Botswana, target of a South African raid last year in pursuit of terrorists, yesterday unveiled tough new legislation to combat "acts of terrorism and sabotage".

"The National Security Act, 1986", published in the official Government Gazette, will be debated during the current session of Parliament and is expected to be passed without opposition.

In a memorandum released with the legislation, Presidential Affairs Minister, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, referred to four incidents of "terrorism" in Botswana last year.

These were the blowing up of a house in the Gaborone suburb of Jinja in February, the death of a South African refugee in a car bomb near the town centre in April, a raid by South African commandoes on Gaborone in June and a bomb blast in the village of Mochudi, 40 km north of here, last October.

"In the light of these terrorist activities, the government has decided to introduce legislation to combat these acts of terrorism and sabotage," Mr Kedikilwe said.

The Act provides law enforcement officers with extensive new powers, including arrest without warrant, and jail terms of up to 30 years for people convicted under it.

It states: "It shall not be necessary, on a prosecution under this Act, to show that the accused person was guilty of any particular act."

But the Bill says a person may be convicted "from the circumstances of the case, or his conduct, or his known character: as proved, if it appears his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of Botswana".

The South African Government said the commando raid on Gaborone last year, in which 12 people were killed, was directed at active members of the African National Congress (ANC) organisation seeking its violent overthrow.

/13104
CSO: 3400/1410

ETHIOPIA

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Text] Rural electrification is given top-priority under the nation's on-going Ten-year Perspective Plan, which aims at providing electricity to 95 towns around the country by the end of the plan period. The towns have a population of 479,000.

Comrade Tessema Abaderash, General Manager of Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA), told newsmen yesterday that the efforts made at national level in power generation is very encouraging. He said an investment of about two billion birr is envisaged for the realization of the ten-year plan in the electricity sector.

The General Manager said the existing inter-connected power system at Finchaa, Koka, Awash II and Awash III plants have a combined output of around 200 megawatts per year. Regions getting electricity from these sources include Shoa, Arssi, Sidamo, Bale, Gamo Goffa, Wollo and Hararghe and Kaffa will soon be joining the list.

According to the General Manager, a number of giant hydro-electric power stations are currently under construction in different parts of the country. One of these projects is the Gilgel Gibie power plant, which will have the capacity to generate 300 megawatts of electricity when it becomes operational. The power output from Gilgel Gibie is almost double that of Melka Wakena, another project, being built on the Wabe Shebelle River. The first unit is expected to become operational by 1987.

Comrade Tessema said that the Amarti project at Finchaa will supply electricity to the town of Bahr Dar by means of a 230,00 volt power line. Gondar and Gojjam will be served by this line. A new hydro-power station to be built on Sor River, will be supplying electricity to Mattu, Gore and Gambella by means of a 300-kilometre transmission line.

Further information released by EELPA says that by the end of the ten-year plan an additional 474 megawatts of electricity will be produced. The power

will be carried by high-tension transmission lines with capacities ranging from 66,000 to 230,000 volts over a distance of 2,346 kilometres.

The Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority has invested 1.1 billion birr on projects now in the process of completion. EELPA will be investing another 630.7 million birr on projects that will be launched shortly and expected to be within the next three or four years.

Comrade Tessema referred to the just concluded agreement on electricity transmission interconnection between Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti, as a great success. He said the deal was reached within the framework of the bilateral co-operation existing between the two countries. Comrade Tessema said the powerline would be in operation in three to four years' time. He said this is a positive trend, which will further contribute to the all-round co-operation enjoyed by the two neighbourly countries.

The feasibility study for the powerline is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The cost amounting around 750,000 bir is a grant from the government of Canada, acquired through the African Development Bank (ADB).

The project is to be financed by funds coming from the World Bank, the EEC, the European Development Bank, the ADB, the French government and other lending institutions. The appropriate documents showing results of the joint survey and study undertaken by Ethiopia and Djibouti have already been submitted it was learnt.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1430

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

VILLAGIZATION BUILDING FIGURES--Peasants in Wama Hageleo district in Nekempte province, Wollega region, have built 7,000 dwelling units in a self-initiated work campaign in full awareness of the advantage of the villagization scheme. Party committee members, representatives of government agencies, and mass organizations as well as chairmen of the 30 peasants' associations in Nekempte province held a meeting recently to seek ways of further promoting the construction process in the area and increasing the participation of the people in the implementation of the programme. The participants of the meeting later agreed to build more dwelling units at seven selected sites. Comrade Yirdaw Asfaw, First Secretary of the WPE Committee for the province, gave explanations on the details of the plan that has been finalised to construct dwelling units for over 10,000 family members in the province. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Feb 86 p 1] The villagization programme is being pursued with zeal and commitment up and down the country, according to ENA bureau reports reaching here from various parts of the country. Spokesman of the peasant masses in Jibat-Metcha province of Shoa region are reported to have both fully endorsed the scheme as part of the nation-building process and expressed readiness to implement it in their respective localities. REYA members in Tegulet-Bulga province of Shoa were meanwhile reported to have built 88 peasant houses in three districts during a recent work campaign. In a similar development, 7,074 REYA members drawn from secondary schools in Kembata-Hadyia province, also Shao region, built 402 houses as part of their effort to encourage mass participation in the villagization programme. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 86 pp 1, 6] Plans are under way to build 264 villages encompassing over 78,960 houses in 143 kebele peasants' associations in Kembata-Hadyia province of Shoa region. Some 3,506 houses accommodating 19,021 family members are already built as of the beginning of this month and work on another 7,000 houses is nearing completion, it was reported to a visiting team of journalists recently. The villagization scheme is being undertaken on a cooperative and self-help basis, and spearheading the movement are 199 surveyors and other workers recruited from among the peasants for special training. The new villages are being constructed in the vicinity of centres where various infrastructural facilities already exist. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Feb 86 p 3] A total of 105 villages have been set up in 86 localities in Jijiga province, Haraghe region, in the past four months as part of the villagization programme. Comrade Kasagne Feleke, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Jijiga province, said

that this has brought 82,055 people together. The villagization programme was conducted under the auspices of the provincial WPE Committee with the co-operation of mass organisations. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Mar 86 p 1] /13104

CSO: 3400/1416

LESOTHO

KING MOSHOESHOE'S NEW POWER, INFLUENCE ANALYZED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7 Mar 86 p 11

[Article by John Mukela]

[Text] IN line with its mandate to serve the government of the day, Lesotho Radio now acclaims a new hero: Bereng Seeiso, officially King Moshoeshoe II.

The transition from Chief Leabua Jonathan's 20-year authoritarian rule means pro-Jonathan hymns are now replaced by praise for the new regime ushered in by the January 20 coup.

Ostensibly, it was Major-General Justice Lekhanya's coup. Yet, despite the highly visible military show of might with armoured personnel carriers rolling through Maseru streets, the 47-year-old king now calls the shots.

He has waited a long time. The coup eradicated the one stumbling block thwarting a 20-year dream for executive and legislative power, now achieved under the new administration.

On the patio of the up-market Chinese Garden restaurant in Maseru, capital of this small landlocked state, a customer remarked wryly: "Now we're back to old feudalism."

The statement highlights mounting uncertainty about the future. In practical terms, how will King Moshoeshoe execute his new powers and influence.

He has an unassuming presence. He lacks the domineering bulk of Chief Jonathan, who presented an image of a man with a benevolent disposition. A sombreness lurks over the King, almost suggesting psychic pain.

It would be difficult to pick out King Moshoeshoe in a street crowd. At tree-planting ceremonies in the

sweltering heat amid foreign diplomats and government functionaries in three-piece suits, he wears a T-shirt and faded jeans.

Yet, behind this common touch lies a mind shaped and moulded to cope with the tactical machinations of high office.

Complementing his family's royal leadership skills, Moshoeshoe read politics, philosophy, economics and law at Oxford University.

For 20 years, Moshoeshoe's stepmother, Mantsebo Seeiso, had presided as Queen-Regent. Only after an internal royal struggle did she give way to the prince, then deemed too young to become paramount chief.

Chief Jonathan, later to become Lesotho's first prime minister in 1966, had acted for a long time as Mantsebo's political advisor.

There was split between those who favoured Mantsebo to continue as Queen-Regent, others who felt the young Bereng was ready to assume the paramount seat, giving him important powers of nomination to the legislature.

The antagonism between Bereng and Jonathan, a minor chief, stemmed from Jonathan's support for the Regent. It marked the start of Bereng's long, unsuccessful campaign for direct executive power.

Its high point was 1970, when Moshoeshoe was effectively forced to abdicate and exile in the Netherlands, leaving his young, inexperienced wife as regent and his brother under arrest.

His return to Lesotho eight months

later was on condition that he accept a proclamation prohibiting him from taking part in politics. The crucial impediment obstructing Jonathan's designs to depose his royal cousin by scrapping the monarchy was the risk of serious confrontation with chiefs of all ranks. They felt that such action ultimately challenged their own hereditary status and privileges.

The scenario is now different.

Measures have already been taken to transfer back to the chiefs the administrative powers vested in politically-appointed provincial administrators during the Jonathan era.

A return to the old order seems easy enough, given that Lesotho, together

with the kingdoms of Swaziland and Morocco, remains one of Africa's best examples of a homogeneous tribal state. Not only do Lesotho's chiefs maintain their positions as of right. They also have a genuine sense of responsibility to members of their clans.

Moshoeshoe is expected to outline Lesotho's political course on March 12, the 26th anniversary of his ascendancy to the paramount chieftainship. A national pilgrimage to Thaba-Bosiu will precede the speech.

The question still to be answered is: Did the army generals use the King? Or is the King using them? — Gemini.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1411

LESOTHO

LEKHANYA REPORTEDLY TAKES FIRM GRIP OF REINS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Mar 86 p 10

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text] Apart from the soldiers still guarding the radio station in Maseru there are few overt signs of the coup in Lesotho. Yet it could affect on the lives of the Basotho more profoundly than anything since independence 20 years ago.

Most Basotho would probably rather not have seen their country join the unexclusive club of African states that have experienced military coups.

Yet most appear to be glad to see the end of the Leabua Jonathan era.

Chief Jonathan, who was still proclaiming his popularity in his final hours in office, seems to have made a spectacular misjudgment of the public mood.

The celebrations that broke out in the streets of Maseru when he was deposed on January 20 were genuine. Not once in his two decades in power did Jonathan dare put his popularity to the test of a genuine election and he simply lost touch with the desires of the people he claimed to represent.

Towards the end, Jonathan, who was described by one senior official as "a tired old man", was losing control of his own dictatorship. The armed youth league of his Basotho National Party was taking the law into own hands, spurning police and army.

Members of the new military government have claimed that murder, looting and robbery by youth leaguers and dissident soldiers were spreading, and nobody in a position

to do so has challenged these assertions.

Leabua Jonathan's entrenched regime was collapsing under its own weight.

For reasons that remain obscure, Jonathan, a former protege and friend of South Africa, turned violently against Pretoria. His wooing of communist countries and his succouring of the ANC are seen by some observers as manifestations of his Pretoriaphobia. These acts did not sit well with many Basotho.

Public discontent with Jonathan rose sharply when Pretoria, lifting only a finger of its economic power, imposed a border blockade that deprived the Basotho of the South African supplies on which they depend.

Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, whose military takeover ended the blockade, is considered to have taken a firm grip on power and to have the support of most Basotho, the majority of the civil service and, most important, the armed forces.

He and the colonels in the ruling military council are praised for their wisdom in bringing King Moshoeshoe II out of the political closet in which he had been shut by Jonathan and involving him intimately in government.

The King is said to have thrown himself enthusiastically into his new task of directing the civilian Council of Ministers. Some in Maseru, recalling the politically-conscious Mo-

shoeshoe's confrontation with Jonathan soon after independence, wonder whether he might ultimately challenge the general. But there is no sign of anything like this at present.

Although Jonathan has spoken about returning to power in an election, nobody seriously expects to see him back in active politics.

His party's youth league is said to have been disarmed and neutralised. The BNP itself, like all other parties, has been barred from political activity until further notice.

How long the parties will consent to being sidelined is one of the big questions the Lekhanya government will have to face.

Meanwhile, all are going along with the order, none wanting to challenge a new military govern-

ment.

Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the exiled faction of the BCP, has refused to accept the new government but so far his Lesotho National Liberation Army has not resumed the insurgent attacks that plagued the Jonathan regime.

The Lekhanya government's main problems now are likely to be more economic than political. One of the biggest will be creating jobs for the growing army of unemployed youths. King Moshoeshoe said this week that only 40 000 Basotho had jobs in their own country while many more worked in South Africa — 100 000 on the mines alone.

In a country with a 90 per cent literacy rate the lack of economic opportunity spells political trouble.

New Cabinet Includes King's Friends

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Mar 86 p 10

[Text]

Lesotho's new Cabinet is a relatively broadly-based group reflecting the military leaders' desire to heal the wounds of the Jonathan era.

Ostensibly chosen by the King (on the "advice" of the military council), the Cabinet includes several of his own associates.

He chose only one member of Jonathan's Cabinet, the practical and efficient Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, who now handles finance. Although long a senior member of the Jonathan government, Mr Sekhonyana disagreed with some of its policies and actions.

Responsible for the Ministry of Law, Public Service, Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs is South African-educated lawyer Mr Khaleki Sello, who was jailed in the Republic for ANC activities but is said to have cut his ANC links long ago. He is reputed to be a confidant of the King.

Planning and economic affairs are handled by Dr Michael Sefali, who got his doctorate (in economics) at Moscow University and was director of the Institute of Southern African Affairs at Lesotho University. He, too, is said to be a friend of the King.

Foreign Affairs is in the hands of Mr Lengolo Manyake, a civil servant who was once ambassador to Belgium and was formerly head of the Lesotho National Development Corporation.

The Information and Broadcasting portfolio was given to Mr Vincent Malebo, former chief of protocol and former permanent secretary for Information and Broadcasting.

Minister of Health is Dr Strong Makenete, Wits-trained former permanent secretary for Health, who is the King's personal physician.

The King has entrusted the Ministry of the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs to his brother, Mr Math-eallira Seelso, who was once detained by Jonathan.

One of Jonathan's political opponents, Mr Bennett Khakella, leader of the royalist Marematlou Freedom Party and a well-known author in Lesotho, is Minister of Justice and Prisons.

Another opposition politician, Mr Moletsane Mokoroane, leader of the internal faction of the Basitoland Congress Party, is Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism.

Three Ministries — Transport; Water Energy and Mining; and Labour and Manpower Development — have gone to army officers about whom little is known.

A former Anglican priest long involved in opposition politics, Mr Mophomane Lebotsa, said to be another friend of the palace, handles the Ministry of Works. Education has gone to a teacher, Mr Mooketsi Tiheli.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1411

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

MAJOR CHANGES IN CIVIL SERVICE--Lesotho's military rulers have announced the first major changes in top civil service and diplomatic posts since the coup. A circular from the principal secretary for the public service announced at the weekend that the first secretary to the Military Council of Lesotho will be Mr Tom Thabane, former Principal Secretary for the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs. Three diplomats have been recalled. They are Mr Paul Moonyane, former ambassador in Brussels who becomes Principal Secretary for the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs. The former High Commissioner in Ottawa, Mr Tseliso Thamae, becomes Principal Secretary and the former ambassador in Washington, Mr A L Thoahlane, becomes Principal Secretary for Labour and Manpower Development. The former Chief Electoral Officer for the election that never took place last year, Mr Mphosi Matete, returns to the Ministry of Agriculture as Chief Production Officer. There are five other changes among senior servants. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Mar 86 p 17] /13104

CSO: 3400/1411

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

300 SWAZI PASSPORTS DISAPPEAR--Members of the Swazi Royal Police are investigating the disappearance of over 300 passports from the Immigration Department in Mbabane, the Minister of Interior and Immigration, Mr King Mtetwa announced yesterday. The Minister was answering questions in Parliament from senators during a debate on his budget allocation. Mr Mtetwa denied that the passports had allegedly been taken by former roving ambassadors, like Chief Antonio Fernandez, as had been suggested by some senators. The Minister said: "The situation is that about 300 passports went missing from the Ministry. But there is nothing suggesting that the Nigerian born Fernandez had taken the passports. The matter has been handed over to the police." The Minister also agreed that a certain man possessed three passports under his name and that the man was currently being held by police. He did not give his name. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 86 p 11] /13104

CSO: 3400/1410

TANZANIA

ZANZIBAR INCREASES ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The Zanzibar State Fuel and Power Corporation has increased electricity tariffs effective March 16, this year.

The Corporation's General Manager Ndugu Vuai Mgeni Ame, told reporters in Zanzibar yesterday that the new rates had been necessitated by rising operational costs. The current rates have been in use since 1974, Shihata reported.

According to the new rates, flat rate consumers will be required to pay 3/90 per unit against the old rate of 2/- per unit.

All-in domestic night and power consumers will pay 1/- per unit instead of 40 cents. The consumers of the all-in domestic tariff will have a minimum fixed units of 100 which have to be paid even if actual consumption was lower than that figure.

Commercial premises will pay an average of 3/35 per unit against the old rates of 1/20, while industrial consumers will pay an average of 3/85 per unit against 1/20 in the past.

Ndugu Ame said the increase had been necessary because of increased salaries, rising operational costs and prices of spare parts, industrial diesel and lubricants.

He cited the price of 1,000 litres of industrial diesel oil, which sold at 702/- in 1974 but currently selling at 7,452/- while 1,000 litres of lubricating oil which sold at 2,410/- in 1974 now sells at 29,940/-.

Ndugu Ame also said while workers earned an average salary of 344/45 a month in 1974, today the average salary is 1,522/75.

He said engine spare parts which cost around 368,000/- in 1974 were being bought at over six million/- because of inflation.

Meanwhile, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) started rationing power in Mtwara and Lindi towns yesterday because of fuel shortage, the TANESCO Regional Manager, Ndugu Steven Mpfubutsa, has said.

He said the two towns would now get power from seven o'clock to 10.00 a.m. the following morning, adding that the exercise would continue until the arrival of enough fuel from Dar es Salaam by mv Ukombozi which is expected in Mtwara at the end of this month.

Until yesterday morning TANESCO in Mtwara had only 87,000 litres of fuel to last for 15 days only, he said, adding that his company would be using 5,000 litres of fuel per day instead of the normal 7,500 litres.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1426

TANZANIA

NORWEGIAN AGENCY AIDS ZANZIBAR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] ZANZIBAR has begun to implement the rural electrification programme to cover key installations such as irrigation schemes, factories and hospitals. Zanzibar is doing this with the technical support from the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD).

The Isles Planning Commission Executive Secretary, Ndugu Mohammed Dede, said here yesterday that the programme, to be implemented in two phases, would be carried out by a Norwegian engineering firm, NOREMCO, whose experts are already in Zanzibar.

The NORAD Director General, Mr. Nils Vogt, and the NORAD Director for Technical Assistance, Mr. Olav Myklebust, were in Zanzibar at the weekend for final consultations with the Isles Government on the programme to cost 33.3m/- (16 million kroner), which is a grant from the Norwegian Government.

Ndugu Dede explained that the Isles Government is to contribute 11.34m/- to meet local costs for the programme planned to take two years.

During the first phase, electricity will be extended from the Mtoni station — the terminus of the Ubungu-Mtoni under-sea cable transporting the Kidatu hydro-electric power to the Isles — to Mfenesini, Mahonda and Donge onwards to the Cheju plains, all in Zanzibar North Region.

Besides supplying power to the Mahonda sugar mills and distillery, the extension will also power installed irrigation pumps at the Kipango Kibokwa, Cheju, Bumbwudi and Mtwango valleys with a total of 2,000 hectares of prime land, ideal for paddy growing.

The valleys, developed through the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) technical assistance, at present depend on diesel operated pumps.

However, irregular supply of diesel, pumps breakdowns and shortage of spare parts have rendered the entire pump irrigation system ineffective, often depriving the crops of water at critical moments.

The extension of the Kidatu grid to the area will facilitate sustained productivity in the farms and provide reliable power supply to the recently commissioned rural hospitals built through a Danish grant at Kivungu and Makunduchi in Zanzibar.

The second phase, to draw power from the Mtoni station southwards to Makunduchi, is expected to begin immediately after the completion of the first phase later this year.

Clearing of the route for building power transmission lines to the North Region has begun under NOREMCO experts. More engineers from Nor-

way are expected on the Isles shortly for erection of poles and transformer installations.

From 1980, Zanzibar has been connected to the Kidatu hydroelectric power supply grid through a marine cable, capable of delivering 10 megawatts of electricity. However, to date Zanzibar has been able to tap only five megawatts.

The rural electrification programme, therefore, is intended to use this abundant cheap power supply for speedy development.

Meanwhile, Norway has agreed in principle to supply Zanzibar with farm inputs including irrigation equipment and tractor spare parts under the Tanzania-Norway import support programme.

The value of the inputs is yet to be determined. But Ndugu Dedes said the NORAD Director General assured the Isles Government during his weekend tour that the request was reasonable and that his organisation would help Zanzibar consolidate her agricultural sector.

NORAD has also assisted the Zanzibar Government that a request for training assistance of marine engineers and technicians for the Isles fishing company Zafico, and the shipping corporation would be studied.

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CSO: 3400/1427

TANZANIA

FERRY TO LINK ZANZIBAR, PEMBA ISLANDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] THE establishment of a ferry boat link between the northern tip of Zanzibar island and Pemba is among key projects to be implemented by the Isles Government during the forthcoming financial year.

A senior official with the Planning Commission here told the Daily News yesterday that the government had decided to tackle the transport problem between the two islands; once and for all to allow for balanced economic development in the Isles.

He said lack of smooth transportation between Zanzibar and Pemba and the resulting lopsided socio-economic development had fragmented the isles economy and that it was the principal cause of recurring political frictions between the two sister islands.

The official explained that the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) and the Nordic project fund had shown keen interest in the project and that they would soon assign experts to study this possibility before they committed themselves in the project.

To begin with, according to tentative plans, the government would acquire three medium-built ferry boats to transport passengers and goods, mainly food crops and fruits from Pemba to Zanzibar.

The experts, apart from

recommending the type of crafts to be deployed, would also identify landing spots on northern Zanzibar and Southern Pemba, study access roads to the areas and determine the size of maintenance facilities and fuel depots to be built on either spots.

Soon after the study, the Zanzibar Government, CFTC and Norway would go out to seek for financiers for the project so that the link was operational before the end of 1986/87.

The official explained that besides providing growers in Pemba accessibility to the Zanzibar market and open up the former for tourism purposes, the ferry link would help to integrate the economies of the two islands for all-round development.

The ferry service project, later to connect Tanga and Dar es Salaam ports, would also allow for the release of *mv Mapinduzi* and *mv Maendeleo* now operating along the Tanzania coastline to sail to the Gulf, India, Madagascar and Comoros to earn Zanzibar additional foreign exchange.

Committing the vessels to local currency-earning short trips was to under-utilize their capacities and to put a heavy burden on the government which each year paid thousands of cash in hard currency to service the vessels, the official noted.

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CSO: 3400/1426

TANZANIA

CASHEW PRODUCTION REVIVAL PROJECT UNDERWAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Mar 86 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA and the World Bank have contributed 38m/- to finance a cashewnut production improvement project in the country.

The Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) Project Manager, Ndugu Ato Komba said on Thursday that of the amount, 29.4m/- had been contributed by the World Bank while Tanzania had contributed 8.5m/-.

He said the project, to be implemented within the next 42 months, would involve the establishment of six cashewnut demonstration plots in Newala, Masasi, Lindi, Tunduru, Mtwara and Nachingwea districts.

He said the plots would be planted with four selected varieties of cashewnuts which had been proved by the Mtwara-based Naliendele Agricultural Research Centre as capable of yielding between 19.14 kg and 30 kg of cashewnuts per hectare.

He said after the project had succeed, the plots would act as multiplication centres for improved cashewnut seeds to be distributed to small farmers throughout the country.

According to figures released

by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, cashewnut production has declined from 175,000 tonnes in 1974/75 to about 40,000 tonnes now.

Ndugu Komba said the decline had been attributed to increased pests and diseases as well as poor crop husbandry by peasants.

Meanwhile, another project for killing pests by spraying 1,000 hectares of cashewnuts is expected to begin in the country later this year.

Ndugu Komba said the project, to cost 23m/- when completed, would be financed by the Government.

He explained that the spraying, which is expected to last for three years, would be done by Italian experts in collaboration with the Naliendele Research Centre as well as experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.

Meanwhile, Tanzania produced 16,789 tonnes of tea worth 444,913,674/- during the 1984/85 season, 1,593 tonnes more compared to the 1983/84 season, the Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA) General Manager, Ndugu Edward Sannila,

has said.

He said the crop, produced during the 1983/84 season, earned the country 402,707,091/-, *Shahani* reported.

Ndugu Sannila said 6,859 tonnes worth 181,772,059/- were produced in the first half of the 1984/85 season which ended in December, last year.

Ndugu Sannila said small-holder tea farmers last year faced a number of problems including delay in receiving fertilizer, power cut in Rungwe District and delay in receiving payments in Kogwae District.

TTA owns tea estates and factories in Katumba and Mwakalet (Mbeya), Lupembe (Iringa) and Bulwa and Mponde (Tanga). Others are in Bukoba and subsidiaries at Mufindi, in Iringa Region.

Other tea producers are Brook Bond Tanzania Limited, George Williamson (T), Karmjee Jhanjee estate, Kwamkom tea estate, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Dindira, Balangai and Luponde tea estates.

Ndugu Sannila said, meanwhile, that TTA had prepared a package of incentive programmes to attract tea pluckers to work in estates in eastern Usambani and Kagera Region where there was labour shortage.

He did not give details on the programmes but said they had in mind things like houses, schools and food.

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CSO: 3400/1426

TANZANIA

JAPANESE GRANT BOOSTS LINDI-KIBITI ROAD PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The 330-kilometre Lindi-Kibiti Road construction project has been boosted through a 48m/- Japanese grant which was made available through an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday.

The grant for the project which is already enjoying Japanese assistance, will finance the purchase of corrugated pipes and deformed bars.

According to reports, last December, lack of funds, spare parts and fuel were among the problems that faced construction of the road which will link the southern regions with the northern part of the country.

Construction work is currently progressing well and it is expected to reach an advanced stage towards the end of this year making the road passable throughout the year. It is being constructed by the Trunk Road Maintenance Unit of the Ministry of Works and Communications.

Apart from a 100m/- loan it extended to Tanzania in 1980, Japan has since the onset of the project provided its technical assistance in form of engineers at an estimated cost of 1,000m/-.

Feasibility studies on bridges over Matandu (being built), Mbwenkurt, Mufiji and Rufiji rivers were also being conducted by Japanese experts.

The main work going on the road is establishment of a hump between Lindi and Ndundu ferry on River Rufiji. This involves laying of gravel along the road passing over the hump, construction of waterways and installation of water pipes.

Under the agreement signed by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda, and the Japanese Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Yasushi Kurokochi, Japan will also make available some 77m/- for a public health project.

The project includes purchasing of waste collection vehicles, night soil collection vehicles, repair equipment and spare parts. About 100 vehicles will be purchased under the project and will be distributed to municipal councils and the Dar es Salaam City Council.

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TANZANIA

COFFEE MARKETING BOARD REVEALS FIGURES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text] Tanzania exported 27,100 tonnes of coffee, worth 1,583m/-, by the end of last month, according to the General Manager of the Coffee Marketing Board of Tanzania, Ndugu Alphonse Rulegura.

Tanzania, whose quota is 55,000 tonnes, is taking advantage of the suspension of the quota system after the shortfall of coffee in the world market because of the drought in Brazil - the world's leading coffee producer.

Ndugu Rulegura said that out of the crop sold, 16,700 tonnes had already been shipped to buyers abroad while the rest were in the process of being exported.

An estimated four billion/- is expected to be realized from the export of coffee this year.

He said that 34,500 tonnes of the crop were delivered to the board by regional co-operative unions by the end of February. He said in a telephone interview from Moshi that 20,500 tonnes were still with the unions.

Export quotas were suspended on February 18 under the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) rules requiring suspension of the quota market once prices reach 140 US cents a pound.

Ndugu Rulegura said that this suspension had not caused any effect on the market and that Tanzania had no problem in selling its crop.

He pointed out that the average price increased steadily from 50/- a kilo last October to 60/- in December, 66/- in January to the present 70/- a kilo.

In fact, he said, the Board was holding its auctions in Moshi only twice a month instead of once each week because it had several other commitments. The auction markets were rearranged last month to allow the sale of 6,000 tonnes of the crop to private treaties.

Ndugu Rulegura said the Board was striving to keep its export commitments but noted that there were some problems in transporting the crop from Moshi to Tanga because the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) had problems in motive power.

He said, however, that despite this problem, coffee was being moved to Tanga and that the Board has been assured by TRC that coffee transportation would be given first priority.

He said much concern on transport was over Bukoba coffee and that from the southern regions particularly from Mbinga District in Ruvuma Region.

Some 4,000 tonnes of coffee were stranded in Mbinga and that the Board had secured lorries to assist move the crop, he said, adding that the board has sent 11 lorries to the District to transport the coffee up to the Mikumi railhead.

He said the crop would have been cleared by next month. However, he said, the crop from Kagera Region was not expected to be cleared before June, this year, because of the logistics involved in its haulage.

The crop has first to be sent to Bukop for processing and from there to Kemondo Bay to await haulage to Tanga for shipment abroad.

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CSO: 3400/1427

TANZANIA

MORE OFFICIAL ATTENTION BEING PAID TO INDUSTRIAL CO-OPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Joseph Kithama]

[Text] After years of near obscurity and neglect, some 200 or so industrial co-operatives have now been fully incorporated in the national co-operative structure and are now under the watchful care of a newly formed Department of Industrial Co-operatives of the Co-operative Union of Tanzania (CUT).

Until recently, the co-operative structure consisted almost exclusively of consumer, saving and credit, agrarian, housing and handicraft co-operative societies.

Two years ago, CUT, through much pressure from members of the industrial co-operatives who had wanted to form their own national body to be known as "Tanzania Industrial Co-operative Organisation", (TICO) established the department to cater for the increasingly important sector.

The department has been charged with the mandate of improving efficiency of the co-operatives by helping them run their projects profitably through better organisation, management and skills.

Industrial co-operatives in Tanzania form 5 per cent of all co-operatives and are basically town-centred, an element which placed them in a disadvantage over the consumer co-operatives which are more numerous and are scattered both in urban and rural areas where most of the attention goes.

These co-operatives range from tailoring, building and construction, mining, soap making, bakeries, brick making, shoe making, printing, mattress making to charcoal making. Some 6,000 people are estimated to belong to these various industrial co-operatives.

Responding to the need of advanced managerial skills and technical know-how of these co-operatives, the new department has since its formation organized six technical seminars for the industrialists, sponsored 20 co-operators to the Co-operative College in Moshi to study advanced management and has put three part time book-keeping and management teachers at the Dar es Salaam based Goeths Institute, under its payroll.

The head of Department, Ndugu Robert Sanane, said recently that lack of technical education to run the industries, managerial skills and accounting have adversely affected the progress of the co-operatives.

To ease these problems the department has employed an engineer who pays frequent supervisory visits to these co-operatives throughout the country.

The engineer, Dasa Duddee, observes that violation of industrial safety regulations, lack of proper maintenance of machinery due to either ignorance, negligence or financial inability have been hitting the budding industrial co-operatives.

Technical problems centred on the prevailing nationwide shortage of spare parts for machinery have also been undermining the achievements of these mostly small-scale industries.

An expert from the Federal Republic of Germany foundation "Friedrich Ebert Stiftung" (FES), Ingo Gertner, who is attached to the department said recently that the foundation has established a special vote in its budget for the purchase of spare parts from abroad needed by the industrial co-operatives in the country.

Gertner, whose foundation has been co-operating with various institutions in the country for the past 15 years says "industrial co-operatives are very complex organisations, lack of support would have a discouraging effect on them".

The FES expert said spare parts from abroad would be sold to the co-operatives at cheap prices and priority would be given to those not available locally.

Money accrued from the sales of the spare-parts in local currency, the expert said, would go to a revolving fund which would provide capital loans under soft terms.

Many wouldbe industrial co-operatives are discouraged by lack of capital to launch business. And those which manage to take off are exposed to many problems when they want to get loans to expand their businesses. This is mainly due to the rigid conditions set by financial institutions in the country in loan disbursement.

Many of these small scale industries cannot meet conditions required, such as security mortgage, insurance against mortgage, feasibility studies and audited accounts for at least three years. So CUT officials are optimistic that the revolving fund will come in very handy.

These developments, along with the government's current emphasis on technology will go a long way towards giving the industrial co-operatives their proper place in society.

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

MINISTER ON NILE BASIN WATER—The Minister for Lands, Water, Housing and Urban Development, Dr. Pius Ng'wandu, has stressed the importance of harnessing the water within the Nile Basin in view of the prevailing drought in the region. The Minister made the call in a speech, read on his behalf by his deputy, Ndugu Evaristo Mwanansao, during the opening of the 47th meeting of the Nile Basin technical committee of the hydromet survey project at the Arusha International Conference Centre. Started in 1967, the project aims at using the waters of Lakes Kyoga, Victoria and Mobutu Sese-Seko, which are located within the River Nile Basin. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Mar 86 p 3] /13104

CSO: 3400/1426

SOUTH AFRICA

VILJOEN OUTLINES DEMANDS, RESPONSES ON BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, yesterday detailed the demands received by his department on education and explained how each issue had been tackled.

The demands and responses were:

- Abolition of school fees. School fees were not applicable at any of the department's schools but voluntary school fund contributions by parents to all schools of all education departments were used by parents in the interests of pupils.
 - Supply of free books. Textbooks in all subjects had been supplied since 1979. This year free stationery was being given and, from 1987, free prescribed books would be supplied to secondary schools.
 - Repairs to schools damaged in unrest. The department was involved in an intensive programme to provide new schools to accommodate the increase in pupils and to eliminate the backlog. This programme was being seriously retarded by the wanton destruction of schools.
 - Postponement of examinations. Although 75 027 matriculants wrote their examinations last year, special provision was nevertheless made for those matriculants who had been unable to write the examinations to take them in May.
- Internal examinations in Soweto and other affected areas were postponed until February/March by

agreement with all parties in an attempt to enable pupils to continue normally with their education.

Democratically elected SRCs

- Recognition of democratic Student Representative Councils. The possibility for democratically elected SRCs already existed and several were functioning countrywide.
- Abolition of corporal punishment and sexual harassment of female students. Detailed regulations existed for the protection of children. Strict instructions had been issued that any malpractices should be reported immediately so that action could be taken.
- Unconditional reinstatement of transferred or dismissed teachers. Transfers and dismissals were done on educational grounds in strict accordance with the Act and regulations and in the best interests of the pupils.

Other demands were of a political nature and did not fall within the responsibility of the department.

But, Dr Viljoen said, it should be noted that the state of emergency had been lifted, all people detained under emergency regulations had been released, and an assurance had been given that the SADF would withdraw from townships as soon as peace and stability had returned.

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CSO: 3400/1422

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK POLICEMEN TO GET NEW HOUSES

Pretoria SERVAMUS in English Mar 86 pp 32, 33

[Article by Sergt. Kevin Webb]

[Text] In a very peaceful setting in the Marivale area of Nigel on the East Rand, lies a small village containing 56 brand-new houses. Each house has five rooms: a bathroom, a kitchen, two bedrooms and a lounge. There is electricity in every house as well as running hot and cold water. All the appliances, such as stoves and fridges, are new and so is most of the furniture.

The children attend school in a large tent situated in the centre of a large field. After school, the children play around the houses or on the soccer field and their laughter is an upliftment to the soul. An air of tranquillity hangs around the place and peace reigns. This may sound like Paradise to you. Well, to the 56 families that live there it is too.

All of these families have two things in common. They are all police families and they have all lost their homes as a result of the unrest. They have had six months of what is known as "hell on earth". All their possessions were lost when their homes were burnt down and all because they are members of the South African Police. A big price to pay. Every single Black member who works at Dunnottar police station has lost his home at one stage or another.

W.-Off. S.T. Sibaca, a detective at the Dunnottar Investigation Branch, tells that he has a wife and two children to support. His home in Duduza was razed to the ground in May last year. He lost everything he owned in the blaze. Thankfully his wife and children were not hurt in the attack.

After the loss of their home, the Sibaca family were given temporary accommoda-

tion at the Viakfontein Mine, until they were given their new house on December 18th, 1985, in time for Christmas. At the inauguration of the new village, W.-Off. Sibaca said in his speech of thanks that just a few months before, none of the families involved had known what lay in store for them, but their morale remained on a high level. "We are proud to be members of the South African Police."

His sentiments are echoed by all the other happily settled families too. Sergt. Abram Mohapeloa, also of the Dunnottar police, has a wife and seven children. On May 18th, 1985, a group of chanting youths arrived at his doorstep in Duduza, all singing and chanting COSAS slogans. They threw stones at the house and then a petrol-bomb which caused the house to go up in flames. Luckily only one of the children was at home, but managed to escape. He too, lost everything due to this incident. He says that the six months that the families spent in tents at the police station were the most uncomfortable of his life. He says that the Police did their level best to help as much as they could and that he and the others are very grateful, but in the tents, it was unbearably hot in the day and bitterly cold at night. "To wash was a problem, but we managed," he said.

Mrs Emily Sibaca, wife of W.-Off. Sibaca, has started the small school in the village and, on the first day of school, already had 50 pupils. She does not only teach policemen's children, but has military personnel's children as well. There are also a few children from the local farming community. School is held in a large tent.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by a number of dignitaries. Maj.-Gen. I.J.M. van Niekark represented Head Office and, in his opening speech, said that eighteen policemen had already paid the ultimate price in service during the unrest and 500 homes had been damaged or burnt down. 75 of these were on the East-Rand.

Other persons to attend the ceremony were the Divisional Commissioner for the East-Rand, Brig. F. van Zyl, Mr Piet Coetzee (M.P. for Springs), all other District Commandants and District Detective Officers on the East-Rand and various representatives from the news media.

The families have asked *Servamus* to thank 1 Construction Regiment, Marlevalle, on their behalf for the land on which their much appreciated haven stands. They also expressed their gratitude for all the generosity and support shown by this regiment during their trying ordeal. A special word of thanks also goes to the South African Police for the magnificent services rendered to them.

In the words of one of the wives: "We sleep well every night now and have no more worries for our safety any more. We are very happy."

What else needs to be said? *

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CSO: 3400/1422

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BATTALION RECRUITING ZULUS—The army is expecting a big response to a recruiting drive it has launched for Zulus to join 121 Battalion, a unit based at Mtubatuba. The battalion, which numbers between 500 and 600 at present, wants up to 300 recruits. It has done duty on the Namibian border with Angola on numerous occasions and acquitted itself well, says Colonel Louis Lamprecht, media liaison officer at Natal Command in Durban. Announcing the recruiting drive recently, the colonel said: "We are expecting a flood of applications. News of our drive has already spread by word of mouth." Applicants must report to the Mtubatuba base on April 7. They will be informed by April 11 whether they have been accepted. Colonel Lamprecht said there were no black officers in the battalion at this stage but suitable qualified recruits could do an officer's course. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 86 p 23] /13104

HNP CALLS FOR EMERGENCY—The Government should stop allowing itself to be pressurised by foreign powers and international banks or to submit to the demands of subversive organisations, the head committee of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) said in a statement from Pretoria at the weekend. The HNP said subversive organisations found themselves in stronger and stronger positions while the security forces operated under increasingly difficult conditions, especially since the lifting of the emergency regulations. "The Government is urgently requested to subordinate all current problems to re-establishing law and order in South Africa and to reintroduce emergency powers. The HNP head committee also requested the Government to identify communists who were "active in the subversion of law and order and to end the abuse of schools for subversive purposes by closing them". The HNP said "peace loving residents of Black townships should be more effectively protected against intimidators and should get all possible help. "South Africa's interests will be best served by resisting international demands and re-establishing law and order than to try to please the outside world by allowing the country to be destabilised by trying to accommodate rioters," the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 86 p 12] /13104

AFRIKANERS SUPPORT POLICE—White Afrikaans-speakers, who lived in major metropolitan areas and had a monthly income of less than R2,000 were likely to support the police presence in townships, a Gallup Poll has found. The poll, conducted among 1 000 adult whites in major metropolitan areas nationally,

found that most white urban dwellers supported the presence of the police in the townships. Of those surveyed, 78 percent supported the police presence, 20 percent wanted the police to get out and two percent were unsure. Afrikaners - 87 percent - were considerably more supportive of the SAP's role than their English speaking counterparts - 70 percent. The same applied to lower income whites; 81 percent of those with a monthly income of less than R2 000 approved of the police presence compared with 73 percent for those earning more. The strongest support for the men in blue came from the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area and other metropolitan areas - 80 percent. Durban was next with 78 percent and Cape Town last with 72 percent. The question asked was: "With the current unrest some people say the police should be in the townships, while others say they should not. What is your opinion? [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Mar 86 P 21] /13104

CSO: 3400/1422

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S EGLIN REVEALS FIGURES IN BLACK HOUSING CRISIS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 18 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] More than two million blacks do not have homes and many more are living in sub-standard housing.

These figures have been revealed as a result of questions in Parliament by the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin.

Ministers have given information which shows that there is a shortage of at least 390 790 homes with only 16 613 being provided by the combined forces of the state, local authorities and the private sector last year.

Mr Eglin warned today that the housing situation was getting worse and could have disastrous consequences for the country.

The amounts provided in yesterday's Budget to make up the backlog were totally inadequate.

Major effort

A major effort would have to be made "if the present housing crisis is not going to turn into a national disaster."

Mr Eglin said it could be estimated from the shortage of homes that more than two million blacks could be considered homeless.

Last week the Minister of Development Aid, Mr, Gerrit Viljoen, told Parliament there was shortage of almost 200 000 houses in the homelands and more than half the shortage was in the Durban area.

And yesterday the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said there was a shortage of 221 573 in the non-homeland areas.

Mr Heunis said a number of factors influenced the housing shortage and its elimination.

These included the economic climate, availability of land, the pace at which development by the private sector could take place, the rate of urbanisation and the natural increase of the black population.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1418

SOUTH AFRICA

LANGA RESIDENTS OPPOSE FORCED REMOVAL OF 426 FAMILIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Mar 86 p 13

[Text] Today is arguably the grimmest anniversary on the South African calendar — the first anniversary of the shootings at Langa, near Uitenhage, which cost 20 lives, and the 26th anniversary of Sharpeville, where 69 anti-pass protesters were killed when police opened fire. As Langa observes this first solemn anniversary, it is bracing itself against the forced removal of 426 families — a move residents fear will signal the destruction of their community.

Surely the most famous person in Uitenhage's Langa township is Kwanela Moses Bucwa — "the boy on the bicycle" — who was sent catapulting into the air by the first police bullet fired on March 21 last year in Meduna Road.

He was on his way to work at a farm when he crossed paths with mourners marching to a memorial service in kwaNobuhle, the newer township on the other side of town. And he fell in with the throng, giving a clenched fist salute.

Many believed Moses Bucwa died on March 21. But he turned up some weeks later, very much alive, to give crucial evidence to the Kanne-meyer Commission of Inquiry.

Court case

When counsel for the Minister of Law and Order suggested that the witness was an impostor and that the "real" boy on the bicycle was dead, Kwanela stated emphatically: "He did not die. Here I am."

Having given his evidence, the boy turned his attention to the business of recovering his bicycle from among the exhibits.

The same will to survive and to tackle the practical problems of living is widely evident in Langa today, as residents square up to save their neglected settlement from being removed bit-by-bit from the Uitenhage landscape.

Already 426 households living closest to the white area of Uitenhage have been given notice to quit, and their case comes before the Supreme Court next week.

The affected families, backed by the Langa Co-ordinating Committee (LCC), are defending the action. But more than that the LCC — an alliance of trade unions, youth groups, residents' representatives and churchmen — has been negotiating persistently with the authorities and businessmen, attempting to persuade them that Langa's people need not be uprooted and transplanted to kwaNobuhle.

It has demanded that the Government honour its year-old promise that forced removals would cease, and prove its newfound commitment to upgrading informal settlements.

And it has commissioned a team of professional planners, known as Planact and headed by Dr Michael Sutcliffe of the University of Natal, to spell out why upgrading is the answer for Langa.

The survey by Planact gives outsiders a glimpse of what goes on behind the dilapidated facade of Langa. It sketches a community burdened by extreme poverty, but united by a complex and coherent organisational network — ideal in social terms for an upgrading project, but completely incapable of financing it alone.

"After the Langa massacre, members of all sections of the community flocked to join community organisations," the report says. "During the course of the year many new organisations were formed."

The LCC was brought into being specifically to fight the removal plan and finally, in December, the Uitenhage Residents' Civic Organisation was constituted to co-ordinate the activities of the more specialised organisations.

Older organisations such as the Uitenhage Youth Congress continued to function. All these organisations are linked to the United Democratic Front. The most significant development of recent months, says the report, was the emergence of street and area committees.

The structures stand in sharp contrast to the defunct kwaNo-

buhle Town Council, whose 16 members walked into office unopposed in 1983 and who resigned because of popular pressure in February last year.

Only Mr T B Kinikini refused to quit and he met an awful end at the hands of a mob in the days after the Langa massacre.

The Government has never sought to replace the kwaNo-buhle councillors — instead it has appointed a single white official as administrator of the Uitenhage townships.

Rich though Langa may be in its organisational life, it is desperately poor in material things. The Planact report found that 31 percent of households surveyed had no regular income.

The average household income was R186 a month, and only 9 percent of households had incomes exceeding R400 a month.

"A relatively small 46 percent of respondents presently had a job," the report said.

Retrenchment

Among women, the rate of unemployment rose to 57 percent. Retrenchment and illness were the two main reasons given for loss of jobs.

The researchers speak of deep-seated frustration and anger in Langa.

They point out that it has mounted and sustained four consumer boycotts in the last year — more than any other community in South Africa.

But they add that, with financial help, Langa could become the scene of a model upgrade exercise.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1418

SUDDEN SHIFT OF VIOLENCE TO RURAL AREAS AFFECTS FARMERS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Khulu Sibiyi]

[Text] **C**onfrontation between cops and youths - common in almost all urban areas in the past two years - has now dramatically shifted to the rural areas.

And this startling reality has taken the Government by surprise, especially after it lifted the state of emergency and Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange announced that the situation has "returned to normal".

The sudden shift of violence to rural areas and homelands has affected black people - mostly labourers and farmers - who have little or no access to newspapers, television and radios and are far from being politicised.

And the intense political conflict, which the Government and homeland leaders thought they could contain - probably for a life-time - has now emerged from unsuspecting quarters.

For people in rural areas - who have always been the last to rise against their masters - are now fighting back.

Places which have been affected by violence since July last year include Godini near White River in KaNgwane, Waterval Boven, Groblersdal, Mofetema, Kanyamazane near

Nelspruit, Potgietersrus, Warmbaths, Witbank, Randanda in Heidelberg, Leslie, Mahwelereng, Mankweng,

Lenyenye, Nkuwankuwa, Ga-Rankuwa, Winterveld, Ramotsoe, Kagiso, Kgapanethe, and villages in the Eastern and Western Cape.

Homelands affected are KaNgwane, Lebowa, KwaNdebele, Gazankulu, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Qwaqwa.

Surprisingly, few of these areas were subjected to the emergency rule which lasted from July 21 to March 7 and which has - according to the SA Institute of Race Relations - claimed at least 750 lives.

The most recent confrontations between cops and youths include:

● The shooting of two schoolboys and the wounding of 80 others outside the Kabokweni Magistrate's Court near White River in KaNgwane, when cops opened fire on a crowd of 3 000 youths who apparently tried to force open the court's gates.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has started an internal inquiry into the shootings.

● The shooting of six youths and wounding of five others in a battle between cops and youths in Motetema in Groblersdal recently.

And in the homelands, especially in Bophuthatswana and Lebowa, violence has reached frightening proportions with allegations that homeland cops are being supported by SA cops in the bid to

control violence.

According to a report by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, poverty and unemployment are the root causes of dissent among rural people.

Forced removals and rent evictions are happening all over the country, especially in small towns.

"Schoolchildren are being prevented from completing their schooling in the name of tighter control on outsiders and trouble-makers.

"This is a new form of influx control and banishment," Trac said in its report.

Progressive leaders in rural areas are also easily identifiable because they are often well-known to the cops, the report noted.

Classes have also been suspended by the Department of Education and Training in at least five schools in the Highveld region - in Witbank, Randburg, Heidelberg and Bethal.

Government and homeland leaders are blaming "agitators" and outside influence for the violence in rural areas.

But this has been hotly denied by political organisations operating outside Parliament and by the community at large.

The Azanian People's Organisation has reiterated that there will never be peace in the country if the masses are oppressed.

Student organisations are steadfast, too, with their motto: "Freedom now and education later."

As the organisations are quick to point out: The uprisings in the rural areas won't die down until the people's grievances are resolved.

/13104
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SOUTH AFRICA

REPORT ON VIOLENCE IN WESTERN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Daniel Dhlamini]

[Text]

THE quiet Western Transvaal has become the wild Western Transvaal.

For the Western Transvaal's quiet townships have suffered many deaths during the unrest this year.

As many as 23 people from the Western Transvaal's five main townships have died from police bullets during unrest at funerals - an average of three a week.

Unrest first flared up in Carltonville's Khutsong township after 13-year-old Gerry Malatji was allegedly killed by a white man.

Two other people, Muzi Goliath, 21, and Alfred Lethole, 20, were allegedly also shot dead during a confrontation with cops.

Another youth - buried last week - was allegedly shot by a cop at a shebeen.

In Klerksdorp's Jouberton township, three youths - Paul Moloi, 16, Joseph Montsiwa, 19, and Mohali Motladi, 20 - were allegedly shot by cops on January 31.

At their funeral the following weekend - on February 8 - cops allegedly shot dead Daniel Marupe.

In Potchefstroom's Ika-geng Village Council, Marks Seroalo, 39, was allegedly killed by a cop on February 24.

In the same week Stilfontein cops allegedly shot dead Hendrik Seakgoa, 20, Siphon Qankas, 21, Ger-

trude Motsaha, 18, and Lebogang Tsheole, 11 - all were buried on March 13.

At Seroalo's funeral the following week - on March

1 - Potchefstroom police allegedly shot at mourners and Seroalo's friends Abraham Tekiso, 26, and Soul Mafuku, 29, were killed.

Two days later - on March 3 - Michael Matjila, 9, was allegedly shot dead by Potchefstroom police during unrest.

In the same week - on March 5 - Orkney police allegedly opened fire on youths and three of them - Israel Seokolo, 20, J Se-

phatho, 20 and Dumelo Lekota, 15 - were killed.

There were no casualties during last week's mass funerals at Stilfontein's Khuma township, Orkney's Kanana township and Potchefstroom's Ikageng township.

But last Sunday Klerksdorp cops opened fire on youths at a commemoration service of Jouberton's first unrest victim - allegedly shot dead by Bethlehem cops in 1984.

Four youths - Dumelo Vincent Npumlwana, 15, Moremi Parafin, 18, David Moses, 30, and an unidentified youth - were allegedly shot dead by cops.

Cops this week confirmed the deaths of the four men.

Meanwhile, this week more than 500 angry Jouberton women complained to Klerksdorp's station commander about the cops' behaviour.

According to one of the delegates, Martha Scheepers, the women went to town by taxis and marched from the taxi rank to the police station.

Scheepers said they told the station commander they didn't want the cops in the township during mass funerals because "they do not protect, but kill our children".

She said the station commander promised that cops would be withdrawn from the township.

Instead, cops increased their patrols in the area on Tuesday and harassed mourners at the night vigils of the four youths.

"They demolished the tents and at one stage pointed a fire-arm at a woman. The service had to be abandoned," Scheepers said.

Klerksdorp station commander Major J van der Walt confirmed that the women had spoken to him.

He said he told them cops would only move into the township to maintain law and order.

He denied any knowledge of cops demolishing tents at night vigils.

Meanwhile, a mass meeting by Klerksdorp clergymen to discuss police activities in the townships will be held at the Methodist Church tomorrow.

● The Department of Education and Training used pamphlets two weeks ago to notify parents and students of the indefinite suspension of classes at Ikageng's 11 schools.

This week DET assistant director WD Basson again used pamphlets to tell parents that the suspension would be lifted on April 2.

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CSO: 3400/1429

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTATOR PRAISES HELEN SUZMAN'S STATEMENTS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 5

[Commentary by Percy Qoboza in Percy's Itch Column]

[Text]

It appeared the government sadly misjudged the spirit among young black people opposing the policies of the regime. Today they are prepared to die, let alone be whipped. Although prison cells and police cells may echo with their cries when they are whipped, thereafter they will be out on the streets again - marching, parading, singing liberation songs of protest and defiance. Only now they will be consumed with anger and hatred because of the degrading punishment inflicted on them.

- Helen Suzman

THESE words, delivered in an impassioned manner as our country continues to degenerate into violence, would sound sensible to the ears of any man endowed with common sense.

But that sensitive and essential commodity does not seem to be widespread in Parliament.

The words were spoken by the tireless campaigner for human rights, Helen Suzman, at the height of this week's debate which was aimed at amending sections of the Criminal Procedure Act to allow capital punishment to be meted out in certain categories of crimes.

Anybody who saw the hideous and barbaric results of whippings by Bop cops - carried in last week's City Press - will be shocked to read that the Government is actually considering implementing punishment that belongs to the dark ages.

One would have thought that the Government has realised it needs to do everything possible to reverse the violence and destruction that is sweeping our communities.

But this grave action will only reinforce the view in the minds of our people that the State is bent on even greater repression.

As reported in our first edition, the focus of violence has now shifted.

Violence is no longer confined to the large metropolitan areas of our land but is to be found in even the remotest rural areas:

This should put paid to the fallacy that "agitators" are responsible for our problems.

Everywhere there is anger at this political system, which is so insensitive to the needs of the people.

The anger among our people has now reached dangerous proportions.

That anger will not be defused by legislating for whippings to be applied as punishments, but rather by negotiating with the leaders of the people.

Is this message too complicated for the Government to comprehend? Or have they perhaps become such helpless prisoners of their own violence that they are incapable of thinking of alternatives to violence?

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SOUTH AFRICA

COURT DOCUMENTS REVEAL ROOTS OF TOWNSHIP UNREST

UDF Involvement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 86 p 13

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] Allegations about the involvement of United Democratic Front members in bloody unrest in a Black township - and of importing of "comrades" to fan the unrest - are contained in a mass of documentation in ongoing Supreme Court litigation.

In the same action in the past week Mr Justice de Villiers took the rare step in the Pretoria Supreme Court of ordering the official UDF attorneys to pay the costs of respondents.

He made this order after finding that the attorneys had been "devious".

In court proceedings so far, the UDF Highveld chairman, Mr Abel Nkabinde, and eight others have been awarded an interim order stopping 17 of 22 respondents - members of the soccer club - from molesting the applicants.

The respondents will on April 22 seek to have the order rescinded.

The order was later

confirmed and an application for arrest for alleged contempt of court also came before court. There were delays for various reasons - both sides claiming that the other was stalling.

Last week two applications of the UDF were struck off the roll after the applicants had failed, under Supreme Court rules, to paginate the documents before court.

This, the soccer club respondents claimed, was a deliberate tactic by the applicants.

The original order was granted without representation initially for the soccer club respondents.

Mr Abel Nkabinde, asking for the order,

claimed that the soccer club members had been in "cahoots with the police", had been given police firearms, had killed a certain chief - whom the respondents claimed later in fact to have been killed by the applicants - and had stopped the police from helping the applicants.

Papers before court recorded that Mr Nkabinde was now a fugitive, after a warrant for his arrest had been issued.

A mass of affidavits from the respondents testified they were "moderates" and claimed that the court action had been aimed at victimising them for their moderation and for refusing to attend UDF meetings, wanting rather to play soccer.

"Comrade" Tells of Coaching

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 86 p 13

[Text] COMPREHENSIVE evidence about the "orchestration" of violence in the Black Leandra Township by outside, United Democratic Front-backed elements, has been recorded in a Pretoria Supreme Court action.

In the evidence recorded have been claims from witnesses that the applicants in the action were in fact the direct and deliberate cause of ongoing unrest in Leandra.

They were said to be directly behind numerous incidents of unrest including the burning of vehicles and houses, stoning of vehicles and killings.

It was claimed that the violence was orchestrated by radical elements — called "comrades" — brought in from other areas by the applicants.

Evidence was given that one of the respondents, Mr Junior Motsoagae, was shot in the head by the so-called radical

element — the applicants, operating under the title of Leandra Action Committee.

A Leandra Community Council member, Mr Simon Skosana, said that the first applicant, Mr Abel Nkabinde, had started the trouble when he failed to be elected in the 1983 council elections.

Mr Nkabinde and his henchmen, he alleged, started to label the legitimate council members as "sellouts" and started rumours to try to have the council discredited.

He said that the action committee under Mr Nkabinde was directly behind incidents ranging from stone throwing to brutal killings and arson.

The committee also propagated the UDF, tried to recruit "soldiers" for the UDF and continually fomented discord.

"It is well known that we are moderate leaders

who believe in negotiation to find solutions to our problems," he said.

Because of this the moderates were labelled "sellouts".

Among affidavits, one by a Black youth — who may not be named because he is a minor — told of the youth himself being "one of the comrades" until 1984.

He said that Mr Nkabinde had from the beginning taught young Black radicals to regard the Community Council members as "sellouts" and incited them to burn houses — which they did.

He received six cuts when he was convicted for his part in burning down a community councillor's house — and Mr Nkabinde was convicted of incitement.

He said that Mr Nkabinde had also incited the youth to petrol-bomb delivery vehicles of Whites — calling the vehicles "targets".

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SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK ADVANCEMENTS SEEN IN TOYOTA MANUFACTURING PLANT

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 8

[Text]

SIGNIFICANT numbers of black workers at SA's largest motor manufacturing plant are advancing into supervisory posts in a program which began long before the Government started dismantling job reservation legislation.

"We have been pioneers in many respects because our overall business philosophy is to create a working environment which promotes the human dignity of all employees, irrespective of their population groups," said Toyota SA managing director Colin Adcock.

"Indeed, we have never had a specific program for black advancement because we do not define our black employees in the traditional way but include in this group all people who are suffering for any social, economic or political reason."

Adcock told *Prospects* Toyota wanted to promote black employees at its Prospecton plant as far back as 1972, when job reservation was hardly being challenged by many South African companies, especially in the automotive industry.

"It was two years before job reservation started to change and we wanted to promote black employees to

first six black people selected for supervisor or foreman training at Toyota were called "indunas".

"Today there are nearly 200 of these positions and the people holding them are described more accurately as group leaders.

"These leaders are an essential link in our management structure and today there are many black Toyota employees in responsible positions working side-by-side on an equal basis with their colleagues from other sectors of the community," said Adcock.

Both Wessels and Adcock emphasise that the welding and supervisory positions," said Adcock. "Our chairman, Dr Wessels, had talks with the then Minister of Labour and we were able to go ahead with our employee development plans.

"Today, the welders in our factory are predominantly black and doing such a first-class job that the Japanese engineers who frequently visit us say that the quality of their welding is well up to the highest international standards."

Adcock said that in order to get round the obstacles existing at the time, the

Toyota philosophy of "respect for the individual" is sound business practice - whether applied to customers or employees.

"By creating an environment in which human dignity is recognised, we help to eliminate many of the prejudices, fears and aggressive attitudes which are such an unfortunate aspect of our society as a whole," said Adcock.

"You just cannot produce quality in a factory if the workforce is divided and emotionally stressed. You would not expect to sell a car to a customer who you did not treat with respect, and employees are entitled to expect the same attitude.

"One of the things which makes us most proud is that many of our employees refer to their place of work in the Toyota factory as 'kya-lami' - the Zulu word which means home.

"Only this kind of attitude makes it possible for us to introduce the many management techniques we are adopting from Japan.

"These techniques only work when everybody in a factory takes pride in what they are doing because they are treated properly."

SOUTH AFRICA

EMPLOYERS URGED TO AID UNIONS AGAINST OUKASIE'S REMOVAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text] Major employer organisations and individual employers have been asked to intervene to save the old "location" at Brits, in the Northern Transvaal, from demolition and its people from removal.

The removal of the township, known affectionately as "Oukasie" by its inhabitants, comes a year after the Government declared a moratorium on forced removals.

While the authorities deny that this is a forced removal, the local action committee is adamant that people are effectively being forced to move. The action committee is demanding that people be allowed to stay if they want to and that the old township be upgraded.

At a meeting held in Brits this week, two trade unions — the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union — and the action committee, asked employers to help save Oukasie.

Representatives of the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Steel, Engineering Industries Federation of SA, the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries and a number of Brits employers were at the meeting.

The involvement of the trade unions in this issue illustrates the increasing role of the labour movement in community matters which affect workers.

Oukasie, which is 4 km from the town's industrial zone and a stone's throw from the posh white suburb of Elandsrand, houses 16 000 predominately black residents and a few coloured families.

The location was established about 55 years ago and, today, is in a shocking state of disrepair. It has a bucket-latrine system, only 54 taps to serve the entire community, no drainage, no electricity and no tarred roads. Sturdy brick houses are surrounded by shacks.

No money has been allocated for improvements since Oukasie became the target of a government "slum-clearance" project more than 10 years ago.

About R3 million has been set aside to compensate Oukasie residents and to pay for the move — money the local action committee would rather see used on upgrading the community.

A fleet of government trucks, marked with the customary black cross in a broken circle, rumbles through Oukasie daily, taking families and their possessions 20 km away to a new "model township" called Lethlabile.

A government bus runs free tours to Lethlabile daily to show Oukasie residents where they will live. The contrast between the two areas is absolute, their one similarity being the po-

lice/defence force roadblock at the entrance to both.

Only a barbed-wire fence separates Lethlabile from Bophuthatswana. Residents fear they will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana or that one day, despite repeated government assurances, the town will be administered by that "state".

The Government has built about 175 brick houses, complete with electricity, and which sell for R4 000 each. More than 800 sites, each with a tap and a flushing toilet, have been allocated. Electricity can be supplied for R250.

Those who buy sites have to build a home within two years. In the interim, they are supplied with a corrugated iron hut and one or two green government tents, depending on the size of the family.

The silver huts, interspersed with thorn trees, gleam in the sun — perhaps like a symbol of a community having to start again in a foreign environment.

Bus fare from Lethlabile to town and back is R1,40, adding an extra financial burden to the employed and an impossible burden to the unemployed who use public transport to look for work.

While Lethlabile continues to grow, Oukasie is dying. The remaining families go about their daily business while the neighbourhood is demolished around them.

There is no official indication what the land will be used for once it is vacant. There is a rumour that the land has been earmarked for white development.

The authorities, guided by the local community council — which, questionably, enjoys community support — are adamant that the people are moving voluntarily and that no deadline has been set for the removal. More than 700 families have already moved to Lethlabile.

The local action committee, chaired by a former trade union member who was employed by Firestone, Mr Marshall Buys, is resisting the relocation and alleges residents are being forced to move.

"Once a landlord agrees to move, his tenants have no choice but to go too. There are about 1 000 landlords upon whom tenants depend for a place to live," he explains.

Once a property has been vacated, the site is frozen against future use and demolishers move in.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACK BUSINESSMEN COMMITTEE—A committee of black businessmen has been formed to draw up an action plan to enable American companies in South Africa to make a "meaningful contribution" to black business. The committee will report in two months to the 120 delegates leading black businessmen and representatives of American companies in South Africa. The meeting was held at Wits Business School in Johannesburg. Delegates identified the problem and frustrations of black entrepreneurs as insufficient finance and stifling legislation. Many delegates felt that while corporate policy dictated that American companies to do business with black businesses, this seldom happened in practice. Wits Business School dean Prof Grenville Andy Andrews led the discussion and focussed not only on the problems but also on how they could be addressed. Members of the committee charged with establishing an action plan are G Magomola, S Mphaka, S Mogoai, J Nkosi, D Tleketle, H Bornman, G Mbawu, M Myeni, P Khumalo and the convenor. After the delegates have approved the plan it will be presented to American companies operating in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 8] /13104

BOPHUTHATSWANA MINISTER ON HOMELAND—Bophuthatswana was a developing country with short-term problems but a sound mining industrial and agricultural base, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr B E Keikelame said opening the homelands exhibition at the Rand Show yesterday. "As a developing country with no direct or open access to the money market, we are bound to experience cash flow problems once in a while," Mr Keikelame said. "The drought, adverse business conditions and the fall of the rand have had an adverse effect on our economy." But tourism and industry, on which the exhibition is focusing, is flourishing, he added. "The creation of employment must not be overlooked - 400 local people, who were recruited as unskilled labour, are working at the new Thaba'Nchu Sun and are responding magnificently to their training. "Our industrial base is growing rapidly and a selection of goods manufactured in Bophuthatswana are a major theme at our exposition," said Mr Keikelame. There was "no need to fear about the future of Bophuthatswana", he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 9] /13104

CSO: 3400/1417

SOUTH AFRICA

KRUGERSDORP RESIDENTS REACT TO MUNSIEVILLE DECISION

Petition Demands Removal of Township

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Mar 86 p 13

[Text]

The State President's announcement that Krugersdorp's troubled black township Munsieville will not be moved, has evoked mixed feelings among residents.

In some quarters the battle to move the 40-year-old settlement will continue, despite Mr Botha's rejection of a petition bearing 11 000 signatures from the Krugersdorp Action Group.

The petition demanded the immediate removal of Munsieville and re-establishment of the township in Kagiso.

Conservative Party councillor Mr Chris Viljoen, who is a member of the Action Group, last night said another public meeting would be held to discuss the issue with residents.

"If you have a cancer, you are not going to lie down and die, you are going to fight it. I will take on the whole Cabinet single-handed if I have to," he said.

Mr Danie Heyden, Chairman of the Krugersdorp Ratepayers' Association, said he had received numerous telephone calls from residents whose views ranged from disappointment to anger.

The town's MP, Mr Leon Wessels, was more optimistic about Mr Botha's announcement and the guidelines laid down — which include the construction of the proposed K17 highway to act as a buffer area between the two settlements, the erection of security fences and high-density

lights, and regular Defence Force patrols of the area.

"Many people have come back to me with a better understanding of the situation and the precautions (guidelines) have brought great relief. I have heard appreciation from both black and white.

"The whole situation should be toned down and negotiations with the parties involved should go ahead."

A Dan Pienaarville resident, Mr Ronnie Standing, said: "We feel more relaxed, we are going to be better off than two or three years ago. We have been living together with Munsieville residents for 10 years, without safety fences, the road or street lighting".

However, an element of fear still lingered in the hearts of some residents.

Said Mr Standing: "Although there is still room for negotiation, some people feel the decision will never work because the areas are too close to each other".

There were fears that the unrest in Munsieville would never end, mainly because of overcrowding and of young instigators known as the "comrades".

Mr Bill Greyvenstein, chairman of the Krugersdorp Town Council's management committee, said he had visited Dan Pienaarville homes at the weekend and the reaction to Mr Botha's decision had been positive.

'Berlin Wall' Proposed

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Mar 86 p 13

[Article by Chris More]

[Text] The proposed "Berlin Wall" to be built between Munsieville township and the white suburb of Dan Pienaarville in Krugersdorp is referred to by local blacks as the "Botha Wall".

A highway will further emphasise the demarcation and floodlights will illuminate the 500 m-wide strip at night.

A 46-year-old black woman, who said she was born and raised in Munsieville, commented:

"(President) Botha can build as many walls as he likes. As long as we are not moving from here we are happy."

So great is the tension between the communities that the strip of land separating them is patrolled day and night by soldiers whose camp is on a tiny tarred road that splits the "no-man's land" in half.

Two soldiers were perched in the centre of the road yesterday with a knapsack containing a military radio and clutching shotguns.

On the Munsieville side a group of women from the village council's cleansing department were engaged in a clean-up operation.

They seemed oblivious of the men in brown uniforms a few hundred metres away.

The women said they had not been told why they were cleaning that strip of land:

"This morning our white supervisor told us to stop cleaning inside the township and concentrate on 'no-man's land'."

Others were told to clean the old community hall, which is in "no-man's land".

The township's residents welcomed but were not impressed by the State President, Mr Botha's, recent announcement that the community would not be removed despite a petition signed by more than 10 000 of their white neighbours.

Mrs Maria Mogale, who was born and raised in Munsieville, said:

"We have lived in this area far too long for us to be uprooted against our will and without consultation."

It was unthinkable that a community which had lived in an area for generations could be "wiped away" in favour of one which still had to celebrate its fifth anniversary, she said.

Mr Daniel Sebogoane added: "We have lived here for more than 40 years and nothing is going to move us."

"We are happy that the Government says we will not be removed, but they should not have thought about it in the first place."

"People cannot just be moved about like pieces of furniture for the sake of a few whites."

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SOUTH AFRICA

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMMUNIST FLAG IN TOWNSHIP FUNERALS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 23 Mar 86 p 16

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text] NOT Since the mid-1940s, when the Soviet Embassy was forced to close its doors, has the familiar red flag with the gold hammer and sickle in the corner fluttered in a South African breeze — until now.

First noted at a Cradock funeral last year, the Red Flag and Communist Party banners have since become a common feature of township funerals.

On more than one occasion recently, mourners have witnessed Christian services taking place in the shadow of communist banners.

The inevitable question remains unanswered: What lies behind the flags?

Is South Africa facing a new and determined communist effort to subvert the country?

Professor Carl Noffke of the Rand Afrikaans University believes this to be the case while Professor Willem Kleynhans of the University of South Africa says there is nothing more sinister behind the red flags than old-fashioned symbolism.

"There is nothing new in what is happening at township funerals," Professor Kleynhans said this week.

"I remember being a young, angry Afrikaner who considered myself downtrodden and oppressed by the British. I remember hating everything they stood for and attending rallies and meetings where the

flags of the Boer republics were flown.

"A South African flag would not have been allowed at such rallies.

"Then during the war years we carried pictures of Hitler and celebrated every German victory. There was no question of any of us really knowing what a Nazi was but because we hated the British and the Germans were fighting them, we cheered them on.

"I and many other of my age were politicised at 10 years old. Many Afrikaners carried pictures of Hitler at meetings and rallies not because we had any idea what he stood for but because he was against the British.

"We politicised funeral after funeral of prominent Afrikaner leaders and we also heard the rumours of how they had been killed by the State," Professor Kleynhans said.

"Politicised funerals are nothing new. What the black people of the townships are doing today we did then. The only thing different is the symbols," he added.

"To young blacks the Red Flag and communist banners represent everything their oppressors fear. There are certainly not hundreds of communists running around subverting the townships.

"It is really a case of his-

torical symbolism rather than any real communist support," he added.

Professor Carl Noffke took a different view, saying the flags and banners were significant and needed to be taken seriously.

"I do not believe the communist banners and other incidents which have taken place can be dismissed as children playing games," Professor Noffke said this week.

"It is a new and significant development in South Africa and one which needs close attention."

Professor Noffke said that to mention just two instances, the funeral at Cradock last year and a more recent funeral in Alexandra were notable for a high-profile communist presence.

"It is quite obvious that the Communist Party is using

these mass gatherings to put forward and highlight communist views."

He could not comment on the extent of support for the Communist Party in South Africa.

But he had no doubt such support could grow, saying there was a significant increase in Communist Party activity.

According to Professor Noffke the emergence of banners supporting the Soviet Communist Party should not be taken at anything but face value.

"The recent emergence of banners which hail the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are, I believe, just a way of drawing attention away from the activities of the South African Communist Party," he said.

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CSO: 3400/1424

SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH COUNCIL WARNED ON APARTHEID POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 86 p 12

[Text] PORT ELIZABETH. — A stern warning has been given that Port Elizabeth City Council cannot continue to practise apartheid and retain the support of major foreign and South African companies.

The warning comes from the executive council of the Midland Chamber of Industries.

In a statement released at the weekend, it said the executive had resolved to "bring to the notice of the city council — and the people of PE — the grave results that are flowing out of the inability of the PE City Council to recognise what it has to do in order to ensure that multinational companies can continue to operate in this city.

"The Chamber recognises that political issues are extremely sensitive and generate emotions, but the hard facts of reality are that PE cannot hope to retain the support of foreign and large South African company investment in the city, and practice apartheid.

"The council should recognise this and try and ease the pressure on these companies.

"The City of Port Elizabeth has positively faced up to today's reality in many areas, such as the opening of the CBD to all race groups. In addition, there is no longer any discrimination in factories, and cinemas are open to all race groups.

"Against this background, it is difficult to understand the lack of courage by certain councillors to vote for the opening of all the beaches under its jurisdiction.

"To ensure the viability of industry, and the livelihood of its citizens, the executive committee appeals to all city councillors to support councillor Ivan Krige's motion that all the beaches of Port Elizabeth be opened to all races from July 1.

"A second area of immediate concern is the potential for further unrest in the Eastern Cape if the squatters from the Langa Township were to be forcibly evicted from their homes.

"In the current climate of trying to make reform work it would be wise for officials to accept that out of necessity, all existing urban areas such as Langa should be recognised and retained." — Sapa.

STUDENT MILITANCY ON WITWATERSRAND CAMPUS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 86 p 9

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text] The heightened militancy of students at the University of the Witwatersrand and the two incidents reported at Wits last week have sparked lively debate on campus.

Last Wednesday a Student Moderate Alliance (SMA) meeting, which was to be addressed by Unita representatives, was disrupted by black students. Two days later an alleged informer was dragged to safety after being chased by several hundred students.

According to the president of the Black Students Society (BSS), Mr Dali Mpofu, the increased militancy on campus is not a sudden development, but a mirror of what was happening in the townships.

"We do not find anything peculiar about the growing militancy. What is happening on campus is nothing in comparison to what is going on in the community," he said.

Mr Mpofu said although the BSS would try to redirect its militancy, it would not be stifled. "The militancy grows out of the frustrations caused by the Government. But, as far as the safety of students is concerned, we will exercise control," he stressed.

The BSS has been criticised by some students for disrupting the Unita meeting and for violating the right of freedom of speech.

Mr Mpofu said the BSS did not believe Unita deserved a fair hearing. "They are bandits and the SABC's coverage is enough without encouraging more one-sided coverage on Wits campus. Unita is bent on undoing what the Angolan people have achieved in breaking down colonialism," he said.

Discussing the "near attack" on the alleged police informer last week, Mr Mpofu said the issues of spies was a "thorny one".

"The people have made a declaration to crush the system and its agents. The hatred for spies comes from the suffering caused by informers."

Mr Mpofu, who helped rescue the woman from the crowd, said the university had been the best organ to deal with the alleged informer. The university has laid charges of trespassing against the woman.

The deputy vice-chancellor in charge of student affairs at Wits, Professor M Shear, said Wits could expect growing militancy on the campus. It was not an "Ivory tower" separate from the community.

He said the university could not expect black students, who were "passionate about their liberation", to listen to radically right-wing views without reacting.

The university had received several complaints from concerned parents about the safe-

ty of their children. Professor Shear stressed students "going about with their normal activities" were not at risk. "But if a white student confronts a black student with a racist comment, we cannot guarantee his safety," he said.

Professor Shear criticised those who assumed black students on Wits campus were violent people intent on injuring persons and property. Students should understand the political aspirations of their black counterparts and should not be provocative, he said.

An independent inquiry last year recommended the SMA should not hold meetings on campus close to or on days which were sensitive to black students. These included Shar-

peville Day and June 16.

President of the Students Representative Council, Ms Claire Wright, said it was "glib and superficial" to criticise the actions of the black students without understanding the background to those actions.

"Students must understand what days like the anniversary of Sharpeville mean to black students before they criticise."

Mr Russel Crystal, president of the umbrella body of the SMA, the National Student Federation, criticised the black students for their actions.

"Black students should not bring township warfare onto the campus," he said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

OPPOSITION SPOKESMAN ON BLACK EDUCATION CRITICIZES VILJOEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was yesterday criticised for doing little to defuse the crisis in black education.

Mr Ken Andrew, the Opposition spokesman on black education, said a statement the Minister issued on a national education conference to be held soon contained fundamental inaccuracies.

In his statement Dr Viljoen maintained that many demands made on school fees, free books, SRCs and the repair of damage to schools had been met.

He also called on parents to take note of their children being misused for political purposes.

Dr Viljoen claimed the South African education system was based on educational principles accepted throughout the world. This was clearly not so, Mr Andrew said.

Nowhere else was skin colour the basic determinant of where one went to school. The United States appeal court had ruled that separate was inherently unequal.

The Government still placed the demands of its racial ideology before the educational needs of black children. Until that attitude changed no Nationalist had the right to claim that everything was being done to give black children the best educational opportunities, Mr Andrew said. — Political Staff.

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CSO: 3400/1424

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER REPORTS RISING WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT IN PORT ELIZABETH

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] THERE are more unemployed whites in Port Elizabeth now than ever before, according to Dr Mauritz Vorster, director of social worker services of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk in the Eastern Cape.

The Christelike Maatskaplike Raad (CMR) — a welfare arm of the church — has been supplying financial and material aid to many hundreds of families all over PE since November, 1984.

According to Dr Vorster, the worst hit areas are North End, Sydenham, Algoa Park, Holland Park and Sidwell.

While the unemployment crisis among blacks and coloureds in the Eastern Cape is acknowledged to be the most serious in the country, little attention has been given to the position among whites.

Mr W Slabber, deputy director of social work services in the CMR, said the situation was worsening.

Even families in the more affluent western suburbs were applying for help.

The organisation had already used R95 500 from their emergency relief fund and R25 000 from normal funds to help families.

The money had been spent on food vouchers,

rent and electricity bills.

The CMR also hands out clothes and other items donated by the public.

"There is so much more we would like to do if only we had the funds," he said.

According to a social worker, Mrs C Watson, the number of families depending on welfare in North End alone increased from 50 in January, 1985, to 120 this month.

The social workers at the CMR also give guidance and counselling to the families.

Official statistics on unemployment in the Eastern Cape from the Department of Manpower show that the number of white unemployed men rose from 2 064 in January this year to 2 097 last month, and the number of women from 1 587 to 1 686.

Last month 3 783 white men and women registered as jobless compared to 2 333 in February last year.

A disturbing aspect is the dramatic increase in one year in the number of white workers under the age of 21 without jobs.

In February last year 37 young men and 22 young women registered as jobless.

In February this year 137 young men and 237 young women were without jobs.

SOUTH AFRICA

CORRESPONDENT LOOKS AT COUNTRY'S LARGE PUBLIC SERVICE

Johannesburg "THE SUNDAY STAR [Review] in English 23 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's bloated public service employs about one in four economically active South Africans. It has long been a scapegoat for critics of the Government. And it appears as if this public service is not merely a drain on the country's resources, but also a major stumbling block to negotiation politics.

That is because many thousands of whites, especially Afrikaners, have a vested interest in the status quo of the Government. Any genuine power sharing with blacks could mean the loss of white public sector jobs. And the Afrikaners would suffer the most as they dominate the public service, mainly in the higher echelons.

South Africa's vast public sector employs 1 352 816 people — excluding universities, technikons and certain corporations. It includes the central Government as well as Transport Services, Post Office, provincial councils, non-independent homelands and municipalities. This is 27,3 percent of economically active South Africans outside the agricultural sector. The total wage bill is more than R10 000 million a year.

When Mr P W Botha became Prime Minister in 1978 he undertook to rationalise the public service and to increase its productivity. But since then it has grown like Topsy.

For example, the central Government (excluding the Railways and Post Office) employed 314 321 people in 1978. Their salary bill was R1 100 million. By 1984 this had rocketed to 394 110 with a salary bill of R3 800 million.

With the slight reduction in the public service, the central Government public service staff dropped to 385 117 last year. This is to cost R4 600 million.

This huge public service came under the spotlight in this week's Budget and in the recent publication of the annual report of the Commission for Administration.

Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis said in his Budget speech that the number of posts in the public service at the end of 1985 had been cut. It was 1,1 percent less than at the end of 1984.

But this year's increase in salaries is estimated to cost a cool R1 000 million. The bill for this section of the public service is to rise to R4 600 million. This huge increase accounts for not only the 10 percent increase but all sorts of other hidden increases, including the usual annual climb up salary notches. It also includes "job differentiation", which provides for specific increases.

Mr du Plessis ascribes the growth in the public service in the previous two years to the expansion of black, coloured and Indian education.

For example, in the 21 months to March 1985 the average growth in the public service was 1,6 percent. This included a growth in black teachers of 14,1 percent, in coloured teachers of 9,5 percent, and 6,4 percent for Indian teachers.

But a glance at the report of the Commission for Administration (which was formerly known as

the Public Service Commission) indicates to what extent whites still dominate, especially in the more senior bureaucratic roles.

Excluding Transport Services, the Post Office and municipalities, there are 808 677 employees.

Of these, whites have 289 658 jobs, blacks 360 369, coloureds 97 176 and Indians 22 099.

On the surface, this looks as if whites merely have a large chunk of civil service jobs out of proportion to their population numbers, but do not have a majority in Government jobs.

But a closer look at the figures shows that there are 136 864 black labourers, 31 831 coloured labourers and only 701 Indian and 2 435 white labourers.

The growth in black, coloured and Indian teachers is also reflected. There are 101 237 black, 69 470 white, 30 590 coloured and 14 204 Indian teachers.

Nursing is another sector in which whites are in the minority. There are 40 851 black nurses, 17 432 white, 12 974 coloured, and 500 Indian.

But as one goes higher up the scale, whites begin to predominate.

Under "services", the statistics show 73 593 whites to 30 023 blacks, 8 794 coloureds and 2 407 Indians.

And under the category "other", which includes the whole civil service bureaucracy, there were 126 728 whites, 51 395 blacks, 12 987 coloureds and 4 287 Indians.

The extent to which the central Government public service is dominated by whites is shown by the composition of the new Public Service Joint Advisory Council

The Public Servants' Association, representing whites, has five members, while the coloured Public Service League, the Indian Public Service Union, and the black Institute of Public Servants have one each.

These representatives are allocated in proportion to the size of their membership, with a guaranteed minimum of one, however small the body it represents.

The public service regulations do not prescribe to officials on what basis they should associate, and allow freedom of association. But in practice the four bodies accord with the four population groups.

The white association is overwhelmingly Afrikaans.

The Commission for Administration itself consists of only two men. But between them they wield massive power as they, together with the Cabinet (Afrikaner and Broederbond dominated) control the entire public service.

The two "super-Afrikaner" administrators are Dr J de Beer, chairman of the commission, and member Dr J E du Plessis.

With the preponderance of white Afrikaners in the public sector, the vested interest of white Afrikaners in South Africa is obvious.

When the National Party took over in 1948 it began a process of reducing English-speaking control of the public service.

If blacks were to be given a real say over the running of the country, pressures would grow for more blacks to be given senior jobs in the public service.

The ultimate disaster for Afrikaner vested interest in the public service would be a radical Government — such as the African National Congress, which would probably turn the public service upside down.

Seen in this light, the huge Afrikaner vested interest in the public service acts as a powerful lobby to prevent any handing over of real power to blacks.

Even if the politicians move in that direction, the public service hangs like an albatross around their necks. □

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SOUTH AFRICA

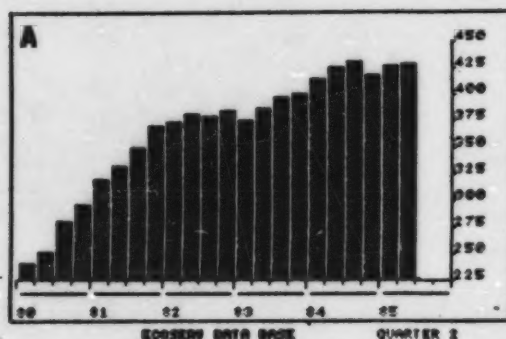
CHARTS TRACE BUILDING COSTS, MOTOR INDUSTRY, MONEY SUPPLY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR [Finance] in English 23 Mar 86 p 8

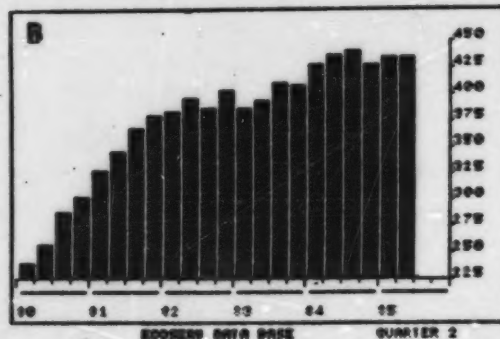
[Text]

THE four graphs at right compare the average contract prices for various residential and commercial buildings over the last five years. As the index refers to 1971, it seems low compared with the overall CPI, which uses 1980 as its index year. Nevertheless, contract prices have risen dramatically since 1980, when the average index for all four types was around 240. The price of flats has increased by 78,8 percent from the first quarter of 1980 to the second quarter of 1985, that of shops by 82,8 percent and that of offices by 79,3 percent. Contract prices of factories experienced the biggest price increase: 85,4 percent since 1980 and 350,5 percent since 1971. The price-hike pattern for all four units is about the same — a sharp rise in 1980 and 1981, a more balanced increase between 1982 and 1984 and a slight decrease in prices last year.

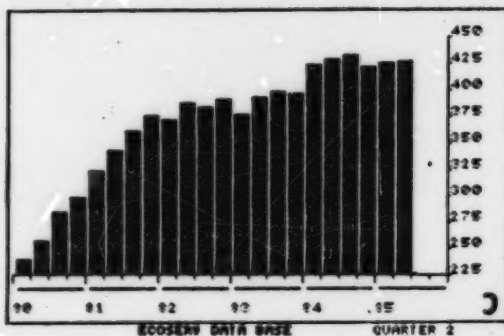
CONTRACT PRICE INDEX FOR FLATS



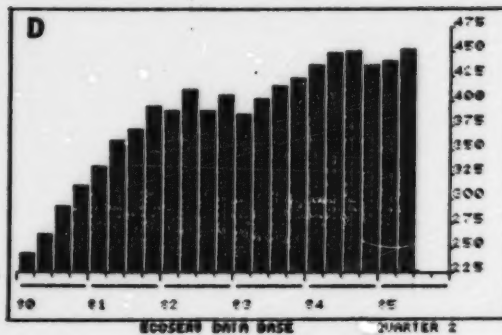
CONTRACT PRICE INDEX FOR SHOPS



CONTRACT PRICE INDEX FOR OFFICES



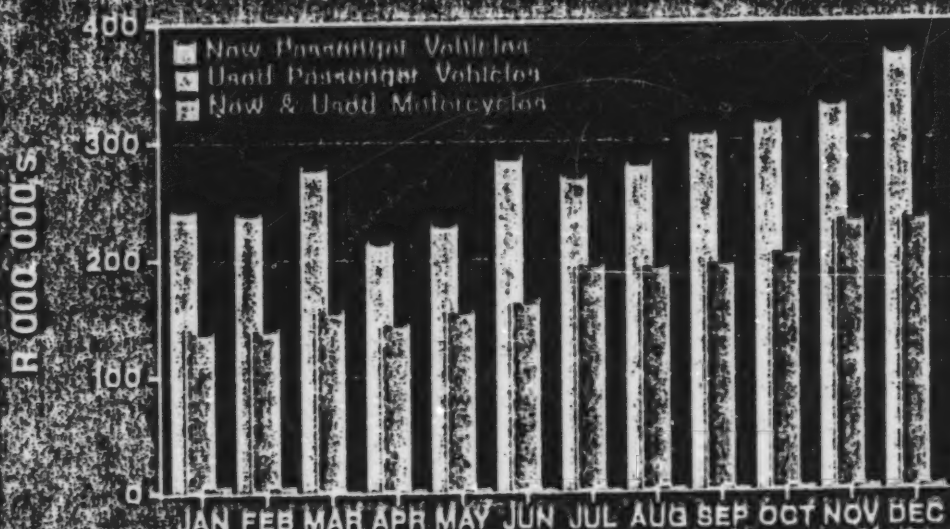
CONTRACT PRICE INDEX FOR FACTORIES



THE motor industry has had a torrid time over the last five years, but sales figures, both in terms of numbers and of turnover, indicate that the industry can be looking forward to better times. New passenger vehicles (cars and minibuses) sold have risen from 17 318 in January 1985 to 23 317 in December. This represents an improvement from R242 million to R373 million. Used passenger vehicles also registered a slight improvement: sales figures were 31 354 units in December (R232 million) against 22 815 vehicles sold in January (R137 million). In comparison, sales of motorcycles, both new and used, have decreased: 3 145 were sold in December, a drop of 839 on the January figure, while turnover has dropped by R0,8 million to R6,4 million in December.

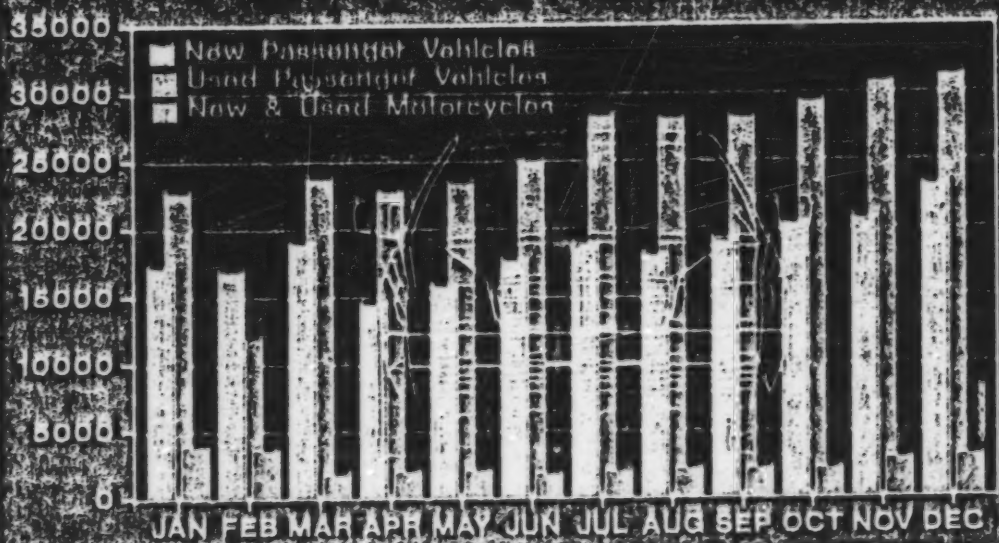
TOTAL VALUE OF SALES

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1985



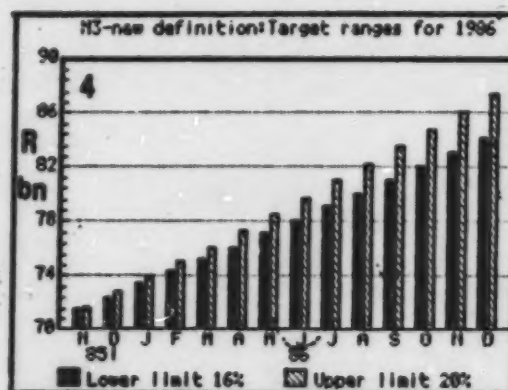
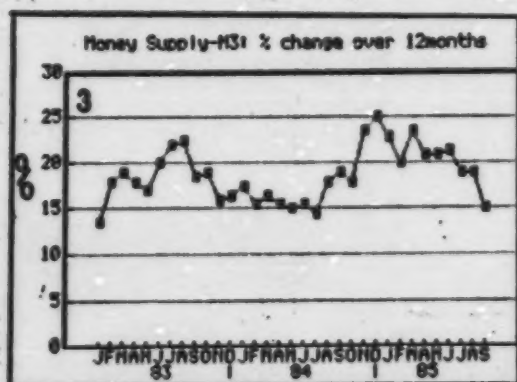
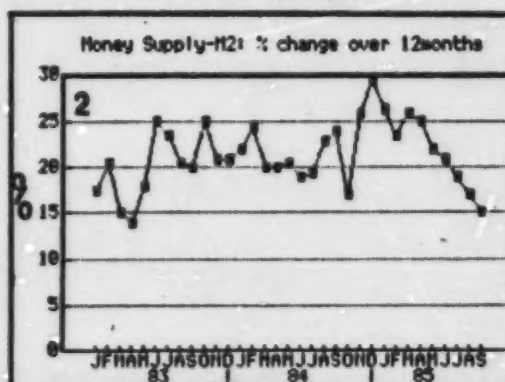
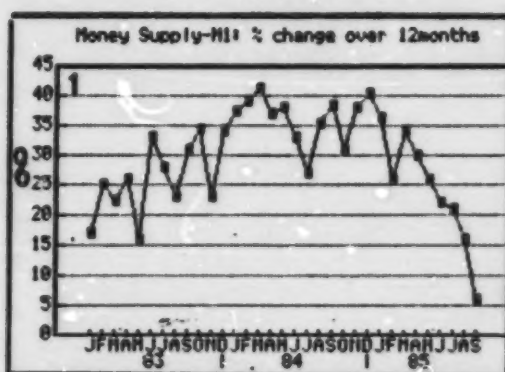
TOTAL UNITS SOLD

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1985



GRAPHS 1 to 3: the growth rate in the money stock continued to slow down during the third quarter of 1985. Measured over 12 months, the rate of increase in M3 decelerated from 24,7 percent in November 1984 to 15,4 percent in September 1985. The comparable growth rates of M1 and M2 slowed down from 39,6 and 28,9 percent in November 1984 to 5,5 and 14,6 percent, respectively, in September 1985. Graph 4: the money supply aggregate to be used for targeting is the newly defined M3, which was introduced in this year's Budget. This consists of all coins and banknotes in circulation plus all private-sector deposits with banking institutions, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank. The target for 1986 is set in the form of a tolerance range for the rate of increase in M3 of between 16 and 20 percent between the fourth quarters of 1985 and 1986.

The economy



SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER CRITICIZES AUDITOR-GENERAL ON EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Mar 86 p 3

[Text]

THAT outstanding civil servant the Auditor-General, Dr Joop de Loor, has disclosed the Government's method of controlling expenditure. It's easy to see why it doesn't work.

As Dr de Loor describes it, the Government has five categories for spending: top priority, essential, desirable, useful, and avoidable. The "avoidable" programmes can be postponed or dropped with only marginal effect on the public interest.

You can imagine how it operates.

A civil servant who wants a road tarred, not necessarily in the vicinity of any particular farm, racks his brains for ways to persuade the Treasury that it is a Top Priority, Category 1.

His best argument is national security — after all, a billion-rand agri-business demanded protection against cheaper imports on the grounds that it produced "strategic chickens".

So the civil servant puts his road project into the Category 1, Essential: "services that cannot be omitted or deferred without serious harm to the public interest".

The civil servant's boss is not stupid. He knows the road goes from Hotazel to Hell-n'-gone, but it happens to be on the way to the Kalahari Gemsbok Park which he likes.

Compromise

Anyway, he knows that the civil servant sulks terribly when he is thwarted, so he compromises: he knocks the project down to the Category 1, Desirable.

The department head, in turn, is a canny fellow. He glances at the road project, sees that it has been marked "desirable", suspects that it is not as desirable as it pretends, but he keeps it up his sleeve as a bargaining counter.

His own pet project is a railway line from Sishen to Saldanha, and he has his own idea of what constitutes "top priority".

Then they wait for the Man from the Treasury.

He turns out to be liverish, mean-minded, and at the tail end of a weary career. He is the perfect man for the job of telling civil servants what they can't have, so he pounces on the railway line.

A terrible row ensues between him and the department head.

But both men are experienced. In the end, they compromise. The railway is reduced from "top priority" to "desirable" and, as a sweetener, the department head throws in a reduction of Hotazel road from "desirable" to "useful".

The Treasury, in a fit of frugality, cancels all projects in Category 3, Avoidable, so both the road and the railway projects go ahead. Everybody's happy.

Of course, this sort of thing pushes Budget expenditures up by 20 percent and that causes a problem.

The Minister of Finance insists on cutting taxes to keep the voters happy, and he has promised the bankers that he will not borrow.

The Reserve Bank, which tends to be straitlaced about money, refuses to print any.

So what else is left to do but cut the subsidy on maize, which means the police force must be expanded to keep the peace in the townships, and that means the subsidy on bread must go. Let them eat cake.

This is a much better explanation of how our Government works than the usual malevolent theories.

The civil servants are neither evil nor stupid; they are simply human. They react to the incentives offered to them — in a way, it's an explanation for the theory of rational expectations.

Nobody wants to defame the Cabinet, but one does get the impression that its members have not looked at a compound interest table since they got tax-free allowances, which is a long time ago. That's a pity.

You don't have to look at a compound interest table for very long to realise that if we could keep the economy of this country expanding by seven percent a year for ten years, the country's wealth would double.

Richer

At the end of that period you could double the military budget, and the police budget, and the salaries of the civil service and still have enough left over to double the budget for black education. You could even subsidise cake.

Is it possible? Japan did it easily. For several years in a row the Japanese economy grew by 10 or 11 or even 12 percent a year. In 1960 the Japanese were poorer, on average, than South Africans; now they are richer than Britons.

Other countries tried to emulate the Japanese. The South Koreans did it; so did the Taiwanese. Hong Kong managed to do it despite being ruled by the British.

Brazil and Mexico achieved growth rates of about 10 percent for a couple of years, but they didn't have a straitlaced Reserve Bank like ours, and they overdid things.

Now they are up to their ears in debt (although, it must be said, Brazil's economy is still far ahead of South Africa's).

Prosperity

South Africa has never quite matched these performances but in the '60s, before Dr de la Rée's system of controlling expenditure was invented, the economy did grow by a steady six percent a year.

That's good enough to double the national wealth every dozen years or so.

Of course, the whites took their share of prosperity first; but by the '70s the booming economy was drawing black people into new occupations, giving them new opportunities, even smashing down some old barriers.

Blacks moved off the farms and into factories. Between 1960 and 1980, the number of Africans in professional and technical jobs quadrupled; the number of whites merely doubled. South Africa was breaking out of the Third World.

With better jobs came higher salaries. In 1960, Africans got only 21 percent of the country's total personal income; in 1980 they got almost 30 percent.

Whites also got richer, but got less of the cake — 71 percent in 1960, less than 60 percent in 1980.

Even black workers on the gold mines did better after 1971, when the mines were freed of the constraints imposed by a fixed price for their product (the only price that had remained static since the mid-'30s).

In that year, black miners got only one-twentieth as much as white miners; by 1980 they got almost one-fifth.

Then the civil servants got into the game. They saw all that wealth whizzing past and they got greedier and more ambitious. The greed didn't do much harm, but the ambition was ruinous.

Pride

The share of national income confiscated by the Government in taxes rose 18 percent to 20 to 25, and eventually headed towards 30 percent.

Civil servants built the Si-sheben Line, which was a disaster, and Sasol II, and Sasol III, and the Richards Bay harbour.

They sent Dr Eschel Rhoo-
die on trips, and gave each
other Mercedes Benz cars.

They commanded so much
money that they fell into the
sin of pride, and began to feel
they deserved as much re-
ward for spending wealth as
people in the private sector
got for creating it.

They printed money, which
brought inflation, and they
borrowed, which brought in-
solvency.

They invested GST, and
cut back on capital projects
to fund current expenditure,
and then they borrowed in
order to spend.

Investment evaporated,
growth stopped, prosperity
vanished, unemployment
soared, poverty returned,
and the rest, as they say, is
history.

Since 1980 our economy
has grown by just over one
percent.

What can a Finance Minis-
ter do but cut the bread sub-
sidy? He's got the civil service
to feed.

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CSO: 3400/1428

SOUTH AFRICA

CABINET'S TREATMENT OF ECONOMIC ISSUES CRITICIZED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Cees Bruggemans]

[Text] **BAREND DU PLESSIS** is in the unenviable position of being entrusted with the robes of an office that retains its traditional awe, without truly having been granted the power that should go with it.

Of course, the same limitation applied to his predecessors, but it has never been so obvious.

In very few First World countries does the Finance Ministry rank as a junior position in the Cabinet. Being even-handed, we have likewise given a low ranking to the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Why?

Historically, the economy has run itself, allowing politicians to evolve who specialised in things non-economic.

In any case, who could ever be interested in a thing such as managerial economics? For that you have advisers who presumably know what they are doing.

It is now nearly 15 years since the economy stumbled for the first time in a major way. Economic growth of five percent a year was a normal expectation prior to 1970. Thereafter things have steadily deteriorated.

Since 1981 we have not grown at all. Meanwhile inflation quadrupled, the foreign debt increased materially and foreign investment reversed itself.

In that kind of environment it is just not good enough for the Minister of Finance on Budget Day to *smilingly* stand up and tell us that things are not all that bad, and about to get better. We cannot afford "business as usual".

This is not an ordinary business cycle that we are entering into. Where are the policies that will make it sustainable — aside from the mere words that we will, somehow?

Saddled with a thankless task

The South African Government should realise that history will not solely judge it on whether it succeeds in transforming the socio-political scene. An equally important dimension will be its management of the economy which eventually has to generate the resources to pay for it all.

It will be a Pyrrhic victory indeed to achieve a non-discriminatory and equal-opportunity society with a tax burden of over 30 percent of GDP.

One is told that the options are inflexible. In order to arrive at a "just" society, the First World members among us apparently have to be reduced to Third World standards via the tax system, as there supposedly is no other way to pay for defence and equal education, housing and other public services.

Such an attitude is defeatist. It assumes that we cannot grow

faster than what we are doing, and that consequently the modernisation priority has to be carved out of existing tax hides.

That is just not good enough.

It is not good enough that the Cabinet saddles the Minister of Finance with the thankless task of putting on a brave face.

We are told inflation is high, and the foreign debt a problem, so we should not stimulate excessively, and that monetary policy will be responsible with money growth kept in check by targeting.

Is that at all relevant? Where is the message that we are going back to five percent real GDP growth a year, along with the blueprint to achieve it?

Our socio-political modernisation is necessary and is going to cost a packet.

In order to ensure its funding we must have a fast-growing economy that will deliver the resources to pay for such an ambitious objective.

The alternative is a continuing rise in the tax burden to levels that should under no circumstance be acceptable if we are to remain a free enterprise economy.

The authorities are not going to escape this basic dilemma by undertaking diversions. We should be innovative at growing rather than at redistributing a stagnant economic cake.

Excessive borrowing may fulfil the requirement of stimulating activity in a depressed economy, but it will store up trouble for later though an inordinate rise in the national debt and its servicing burden.

Real weaknesses in the economy

It will probably be relatively easy to get some GDP growth this year. In such a depressed economy as ours, judicious stimulus will achieve a pick-up in GDP growth without endangering either inflation or the balance of payments.

Those dangers lie further out, and particularly in the conduct of fiscal and monetary policy next year, which will remain very much a choice, as was the overspending of 1983-1984 and the overkill of 1984-1985.

This year's Budget, as its recent predecessors, has been a public relations affair. It has not ad-

dressed the very real weaknesses in our economy.

The main reason for this has been the absence of a well-reasoned economic and financial view of what this country requires.

It reflects Cabinet priorities, understanding and interest, and the lack thereof.

It also shows up in the extent to which the Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs are not allowed to be innovative and to show initiative in tackling the fundamental problems facing us, as this remains a full Cabinet prerogative.

As far as the man in the street is concerned, Mr du Plessis has demonstrated that it takes skill to sidestep hard decisions.

If the average husband grumbles about the car benefit not coming through, his working wife makes up for it with her increased tax-free allowance.

The surcharge elimination and the five percent discount effectively prevent any difficult questions about fiscal drag, i.e. what a

20 percent inflation rate does to your tax bracketing.

For many, the increase to a 40 percent taxable car benefit, together with any annual increase we may have had, is going to push us into much higher tax brackets, and therefore to a higher average tax rate.

Mr du Plessis hopes to earn a net 24 percent more from personal income tax in the coming year.

The 14 percent spending increase and the R3,9-billion deficit before borrowing should make the financial markets happy. It could be a little premature, though.

Taking together the Budget's commitment to uplifting the poor, the strong defence needs and a growing national debt and its servicing, it is not at all obvious where only 14 percent spending growth is going to come from.

Mr du Plessis assumed a 16 percent increase in GST receipts that may be taken as an indication of his inflation expectation, which is a little low. He also expects only a seven percent loss in gold mining revenue.

Towards a political event

He repeatedly hammered the fact that the Government is no longer dissaving, and that its borrowing requirement of R3,9-billion goes entirely to fund its R4,2

Such tip-toeing could so easily be abandoned after the impending political event, with a rather sharp revenue-enhancing change in indirect taxation, be it a GST rate increase or a changeover to Value Added Tax (VAT) with a broader tax base and a higher revenue take.

To put it bluntly, Mr du Plessis has entertained us with a tale which he will have great difficulty in implementing.

In this respect he has been a true politician, and his eagerness to be identified with the State President's opening speech of Parliament did not go unnoticed as it provided legitimacy to his spending intentions, announced and otherwise.

billion of intended capital spending.

The Minister should be given a Brownie point for this intention, but only if he achieves his estimates.

However, if his actual spending growth is 20 percent or higher, his capital market borrowing is probably understated by R1-billion. He did, however, indicate a willingness to consider non-banking sources for additional funding if required.

The long reference to Margo was rather ominous. The entire Budget, by sidestepping any real hard decisions, appears to be one more preparatory step towards a political event, be it a referendum or general election.

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CSO: 3400/1428

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITOR REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF RIETSPRUIT OPENCAST COAL MINE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 23 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by John Orpen]

[Text] IN THE the mid-1970s a number of huge new opencast coal mines were opened on the Transvaal Highveld to meet the demands of South Africa's then newly committed coal-export contracts.

One of them was Rietspruit, a joint venture between Rand Mines and Shell South Africa. In essence, Rand Mines looks after the mining of the coal with Shell doing the marketing.

Rietspruit is in the Witbank coal region, 115 km east of Johannesburg and some 500 km from Richards Bay, through which most of its production is exported to European destinations. Total surface area of the mine is 3 591 ha, of which some 1 200 ha are mined.

Rietspruit, which came on-stream in July 1978 at a cost of R200 million, is based on a life of around 20 years, though actual life will probably work out at closer to 35 years.

Over its life the mine will ultimately extract more than 150 million tons of coal at the rate of 7 million to 8 million tons a year. As the various seams are mined out, so the piles of overburden are moved back into the pit, the topsoil is levelled and vegetation planted to rehabilitate the area from an environmental point of view.

So, just as 10 years ago there was little but waving grassland and grazing cattle on the site where this massive mine now stands, so there ought to be again in about 30 years' time.

Few who have not visited South Africa's new generation of coal mines can really appreciate the scale of these operations. The 3 300-ton walking draglines used to remove overburden and expose the coal seams look like lumbering and ungainly dinosaurs feeding on the vegetation of yesteryear. Yet they can be fingertip controlled by one man.

The buckets on the draglines gulp more than 80 tons of earth at each bite. In an hour and a half each excavates the equivalent of an Olympic-sized swimming pool. Put another way, it would take one of these draglines four and a half years to dig the equivalent of the Kimberley Hole, which is the result of 43 years of manual labour.

Three of these 4 475-kW Bucyrus-Erie leviathans work at Rietspruit. For 24 hours a day all one hears are the bleeping of alarm hooters as the 136-ton coal-haulers back up to the shovels and loaders, and the roar of massive diesel en-

gines as the haulers move the coal from the pit.

The coal is then crushed in two operations. First the two feeder breakers reduce it to a top size of 600 mm and then it goes to the rotary Bradford breakers which further reduce it to a top size of 75 mm. The crushing operation is fed by a twin conveyor system, each one rated to deliver 1 000 t an hour.

Crushed coal is conveyed to a 40 000-ton stockpile before preparation in the washing plant. This is designed to produce 14-percent to 17-percent ash coal at a feed rate of 1 750 tons an hour. The main plant consists of five modules, each capable of handling 350 tons an hour.

The coarser material is cleaned in Drewboy heavy-medium separators, while the fines are processed in heavy-medium cyclones. The whole washing process is controlled from a single sophisticated and centralised control room.

After preparation, the coal is placed on a 100 000-ton stockpile. From this it is reclaimed at a rate of 2 000 t/hour by means of a rail-mounted A-frame portal scraper. After an automatic sampling process, the coal is weighed and loaded by a

flask-loading system. The trains are drawn under the flask at a constant snail's pace by what is referred to as a "robot": this is a small, very low-g geared electric locomotive.

Using this system, it takes only an hour and three-quarters to load more than 4 900 t into an 88-truck train. This travels up a 7-km rail spur to Kromklip station where it joins the main line to Richards Bay.

Rietspruit coal is primarily suited for consumption in power stations and cement works. It has a low sulphur content, particularly attractive to countries where acid rain is a problem.

Being an opencast operation, Rietspruit is capital, rather than labour-intensive.

Superb housing facilities are provided for the 700-odd black workers on the mine. Some 500, or 75 percent of this workforce, are married and they and their families are accommodated in three and four-bedroomed Sardinian-style houses with separate toilet and bathroom and inter-leading lounge and dining room.

These are provided free by the mine, as are basic food rations. All pay scales at Rietspruit are integrated.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIST ATTACKS BUDGET; PREDICTS MORE UNEMPLOYMENT; UNREST

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 23 Mar 86 p 16

[Article by Dr. Azar Jammine, Chief Economist of Econometrix]

[Text] ONE of the major factors contributing to the unrest engulfing the country is the high level of unemployment.

Clearly, continually adding to the list of so many jobless, along with a low long-term economic growth rate, will lead to an unprecedented escalation of unrest.

It was with this in mind that we looked — naively perhaps — to Monday's Budget to provide the crucial signal.

Instead of trying to address the country's most pressing problem, however, the Budget represented nothing more than a plan to balance the Government's books.

All that this Budget is likely to ensure is the continuation of our downward drift towards higher levels of unemployment and social chaos.

A Budget which entrenches so dismal a scenario can hardly be called responsible, no matter what the political constraints. Is it an exercise in backing away from reality?

A bold initiative was called for. The country's principal economic problem is that there is insufficient fixed investment in plant, machinery-building and construction to accommodate more jobs and services which consumers desire.

There are both internal and external factors to account for this lack of investment.

Externally, South Africa is starved of the inflow of money from abroad which is needed to provide it with the foreign exchange required to pay for imports of plant and machinery.

Internally, the Government's share of the economy has been increasing steadily over many years at the expense of the private sector.

The Budget has done little to alleviate this; there is absolutely nothing to suggest that the Government intends reducing its involvement in the economy.

Lest anyone be seduced into thinking that real Government expenditure is being trimmed in the coming year, analysis of the Budget figures suggests that this is not the case.

Government expenditure is being budgeted to rise by no more than 14 percent — well below the current rate of inflation. Therefore, superficially, it appears that State spending is being cut in real terms. However, one needs to consider:

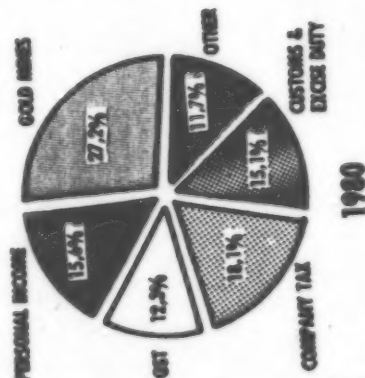
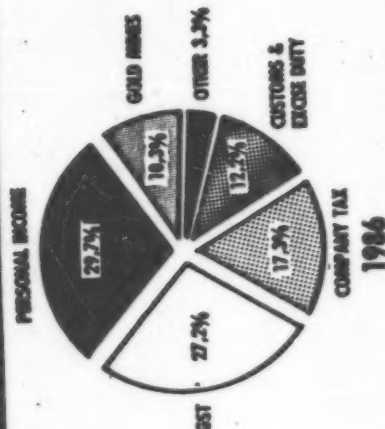
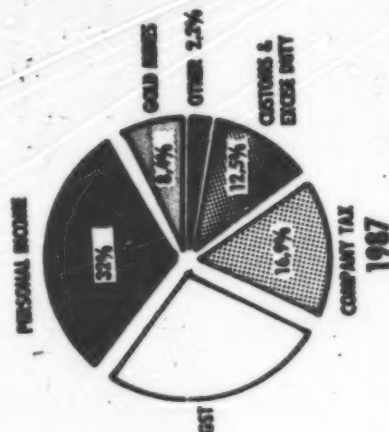
- What the future rate of inflation was assumed to be in the Budget.

- Whether the Government is likely to meet its expenditure target.

When one analyses the inflation rate assumed in the Budget more closely, one realises that it is more of the order of 13.5 percent rather than the current rate of 21 percent.

To appreciate how this remark-

SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE



OLD AND THE NEW — THE REALITY OF BAREND'S TAX 'CUTS'

INFLATION AT 10 PERCENT

Income	Old tax	New tax
1986 10 000	935	877
1987 11 000	1 124	1 024
Old apparent tax rate	9.35%	9.35%
New apparent tax rate ...	8.77%	8.77%
Old real tax rate	9.35%	9.35%
New real tax rate	9.49%	9.49%

INFLATION AT 20 PERCENT

Income	Old tax	New tax
1986 50 000	17 982	16 012
1987 60 000	23 332	20 762
Old apparent tax rate .	35.96%	35.96%
New apparent tax rate	32.02%	32.02%
Old real tax rate	35.96%	35.96%
New real tax rate	34.60%	34.60%

INFLATION AT 20 PERCENT

Income	Old tax	New tax
1986 10 000	935	877
1987 12 000	1 333	1 230
Old apparent tax rate	9.35%	9.35%
New apparent tax rate ...	8.77%	8.77%
Old real tax rate	9.35%	9.35%
New real tax rate	10.25%	10.25%

able discrepancy comes about, consider how receipts from GST were calculated. These ought to rise directly in line with the rate of inflation and the growth of expenditure in the economy.

In the Budget, receipts from GST are projected to rise by 16,7 percent and the economy is forecast to grow at three percent a year. Hence, the inflation rate assumed in calculating GST receipts is 13,7 percent.

If this analysis is correct, then not only does it imply that an unrealistic average rate of inflation has been assumed but also that the 14 percent increase in budgeted Government expenditure does not constitute a reduction in State spending in real terms.

Coupled with a bold initiative to reduce State spending, what was called for to generate the incentive for private investment was a real cut in taxation.

Again, as with Government expenditure, let the man in the street not be deceived into believing that his real income tax has been cut.

The country's tax system is a progressive one. This means that every R1 000 salary increase is taxed at a progressively higher rate than the previous R1 000. A person earning R12 000, say, pays a higher proportion of his income as tax than if he were earning R10 000.

However, with inflation at 20 percent there is a strong possibility that a person who was previously earning R10 000 finds his salary rising to R12 000 merely to keep it constant in terms of real spending power.

Thus, purely on account of inflation, he suddenly finds himself paying a higher proportion of his income as tax. This phenomenon is known as fiscal drag.

When fiscal drag is aggregated over all the individuals in the economy, the Government finds that with a 20 percent inflation rate, as we have at present, its receipts from income tax rise, not by 20 percent, but by over 30 percent.

This being the case, it can then easily afford to give back to individuals that additional 10 percent it receives from them without itself being any worse off than be-

fore.

The reimbursement of income tax to individuals might be referred to as a tax cut by the Government, but all it really achieves is to return to individuals the real spending power after tax that they previously had.

The "apparent" income tax cut announced by the Government is illusory. In fact, the appropriate arithmetic shows not only that people will be no better off in a year's time than they are at present, but that they will actually be worse off.

The proportion of total Government revenue accounted for by income tax is actually budgeted to rise from 29,7 percent in 1985/6 to 32 percent in 1986/7. Looked at a different way, the income tax from individuals which the Government expects to receive in 1986/7, even after taking into account the so-called "tax-cuts", is still over 20 percent above what it received from individuals in 1985/6.

Further, the progressive tax system works in such a way that the only persons to derive any real benefits from the tax cuts are high income earners and, in some cases, married women.

In contrast, low income earners will actually be worse off in a year's time. When taken in conjunction with a cut in the bread subsidy, as well as the unchanged level of GST, the budget has tended to favour the rich over the poor.

It is a philosophical question whether it is preferable to provide relief to the poor by reducing their tax directly or whether to reduce the tax of the rich so as to induce them to generate greater income for all, including the poor.

Be that as it may, whatever tax benefits to the rich were provided by the budget, these were minuscule and unlikely to generate the incentives which are needed to induce a new spirit of entrepreneurship required to redress the country's economic decline.

The incentives needed to create a new, exciting investment climate to induce entrepreneurs to get the economy moving upwards meaningfully once again, have not been addressed.

SOUTH AFRICA

LAND, AGRICULTURAL BANK REPORTS SOARING FARMERS' DEBT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 86 p 9

[Article by David Braun]

[Text] CAPE TOWN — The total debt of farmers soared 374 percent to more than R9 495 million in nine years to 1984, the Land and Agricultural Bank's annual report said.

And, the bank warned such debt was getting worse.

Figures released in Parliament yesterday showed the debt total for 1984 was already close to the value of the country's total agricultural production of R10 600 million for 1985.

The report said the rise in farmers' debt since 1975 averaged 18,4 percent a year, against an average inflation rate of 15,6 percent.

And the amount of loans to farmers falling into arrears was climbing rapidly from R10,7 million in 1981 to R78 million in 1985.

It said: "Despite a number of favourable years as regards climatic conditions and rainfall, it would appear that in general the agricultural industry did not succeed in attaining greater self-sufficiency and had to rely to an increasing extent on credit facilities for working capital.

"In consequence of the severe drought which prevailed for three successive seasons in

certain parts of the country, it seems likely that the total debt for farmers will show a further increase in 1985.

"Droughts are, however, not uncommon and cannot be regarded as the sole factor responsible for the present unfavourable financial position of the agricultural sector in general."

The report said in addition to the setbacks of nature, the farmer also had to contend with spiralling production costs.

General economic conditions coupled with a rising cost structure and an increasing debt burden on the rising indebtedness of the farmer had a diminishing effect on available farming income.

Together with the low price elasticity of agricultural products, those conditions were the basic causes of the instability in the agricultural industry.

But the report said the problems could not be solved by price adjustments alone.

Farmers could help themselves through scientific farm planning and by economising to increase production and reduce costs.

One of the biggest problems facing agriculture was that sound financial planning was not yet generally applied to farming ventures.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MOSSEL BAY GAS FIELD COSTS TO SOAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 86 p 9

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi]

[Text] The cost of developing the Mossel Bay gas-to-oil field is likely to rise by 80 percent from R2 500 million to R4 500 million when production starts.

And the oil will cost 70 percent more than current North Sea crude.

This was said yesterday by the managing director of Soekor, Dr Piet van Zyl, during a meeting of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies.

He said: "Without doubt it is a risky business but the sooner you build the plant the bigger profits it can make.

"The example is Soekor, which now has money coming out of its ears."

SPECIAL DAM

There was one unknown factor in the project: the cost of

off-shore construction.

It was engineering not tackled before by South African industry and delays — through weather, for instance — could cost R500 000 a day.

A special dam would be built to cool the chemical conversion plant because sea-water cooling had not proved feasible.

The plant is expected to produce 27 000 barrels of fuel in 1991 on what is now farmland near Mossel Bay.

Dr van Zyl said that, at current exchange rates, it would cost the equivalent of \$US12 to produce a barrel of light crude oil from Mossel Bay gas.

North Sea crude costs about \$US7 a barrel. With the price of crude oil hovering around \$US12, the Mossel Bay gas fields would "break even", assuming the oil price did not change.

/13104

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

WATER DEAL WITH LESOTHO—The "very good progress" reported this week by South Africa's Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, in the negotiations on the Lesotho Highlands water scheme, reflects the new Lesotho Government's desire to get the enormous project underway. But the Basotho are keenly aware that they are negotiating the long-term sale of one of their few natural resources - water. They also know very well how badly South Africa needs the water. The South Africans are aware of this, and that Lesotho needs the revenue and other indirect benefits it will receive from the scheme. "Lesotho attaches the greatest importance to the Highlands water project," the head of the military government, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, said in an interview in Maseru recently. "As far as we are concerned an early agreement on this project would be desirable. But then there are always two sides to an agreement like this one. We are encouraged, however, by the spirit of the on-going negotiations. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 86 p 9] /13104

4000 PEOPLE DECLARED BANKRUPT—More than 4 000 people were declared bankrupt last year and 2 231 companies were placed under compulsory liquidation, Minister of Justice Mr Koble Coetsee told Parliament here in reply to questions by Mr Harry Schwarz (PF, Yeoville). He also said 137 people were executed last year while 34 had their death sentences commuted. The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said R2 million in prizes had not been claimed from the scrapped Defence Bonus Bond scheme. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 10] /13104

MOSSEL BAY GAS STUDIES—Viability studies of the sea - the next phase of the Mossel Bay gas extraction and conversion project - will cost R21,3 million this year, the Central Energy Fund's chairman, Mr D R Vorster, said today. Mr Vorster said several contractors had been invited to make offers for the concept design and the project management of the development at sea. It would take a year to collect data on design and the most economic development possibilities. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 10] /13104

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END

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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18 April 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

'TRIANGULAR AID' PROMOTED AS METHOD OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Dakar AFRICA in French Dec 85 pp 63-65

[Article by Charles J. Diodj: "Triangular Aid"; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Help the south to help itself. This is a new doctrine of aid based on the slogan "For the right of peoples to feed themselves." Is it effective?

In 1983 a certain number of NGO's (nongovernmental organizations) began what is called "triangular aid". This system consists of buying grain in areas of the south having a grain surplus, with funds raised in northern countries, and reselling it in the same country's interior areas having shortages.

Originators of this formula reached the conclusion that despite certain deficiencies noted in harvests of most southern countries--of Africa in particular and especially in the Sahel--there are areas where harvests slightly exceed requirements of the local populations. They deduce from this, therefore, that the peasants of one southern country can feed their brothers of another country. Not only are they able to do so, indeed, they ought to; hence their slogan "For the right of peoples to provide for their own food."

Promoters of Triangular aid are the NGO's of northern countries, headed by French organizations which are campaigning intensively for this new idea. In France "Brothers of Men," "Man's Earth," "People Supporting Each Other," are organizing this campaign, supported by other NGO's. In Belgium a grouping called "Collective Food Strategies" was formed, bringing together "Assistance and Brotherhood," "Brothers of Men," "Oxfam Belgium," and "Socialist Solidarity," supported by other organizations.

The same is true for Italy.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, in Great Britain, in Switzerland, in the Netherlands, in Denmark, and elsewhere in Europe various organizations reportedly cooperated in spreading these ideas to the public, to various parliamentary and governmental pressure groups in particular, and apparently supported steps taken at the European Parliament.

In the United States and Canada action has been limited to making contacts.

In all, around 30 NGO's have apparently already taken part, at one level or another, in the campaign.

In general, the new approach has not yet reached adequate proportions, since it challenges the whole classic philosophy of food assistance as carried out since its introduction. It also calls into question interests which are not inconsiderable both for the peasant and for the governments of rich countries, as well as for certain individuals and administrations in southern countries! The presumed consignee--that is, the southern peasant, himself, does not always fully benefit from this assistance and, furthermore, undergoes considerable change.

Above all, what is challenged is the way this assistance is distributed: sometimes it is intended, even if only in part, for the city middle classes; but it also can serve as a means of corruption, of influence peddling, or of political favoritism, in the city as well as in the country. In certain places distribution is subject to obtaining the party card (of the sole or dominant party); in others, the procedure is purely and simply to sell it for the benefit of an individual or a group.

Modibo Keita describes it graphically for us in his work "L'Archer Bassari." Free food assistance develops a welfare mentality at the same time, and as a result it stifles initiative and increases dependence. This dependence ends up by changing the consumers' food habits, creating a demand for "new" products (thus in certain places wheat tends to replace millet; but it is difficult to produce wheat in an area such as the Sahel.)

The introduction of these "new" products devalues local products. Thus, the competition the former products give [local] producers discourages them and encourages a trend toward production for export, to the detriment of food products [for local consumption].

The situation is considered critical: For 1986 a worse famine than in previous years is forecast.

Furthermore, this aid is relatively expensive and does not always arrive at its destination on time. In fact, it is not uncommon for transport costs to equal the purchase price in the donor country. Furthermore, it can happen that a whole year elapses between request and delivery: In southern countries road and rail infrastructures are still inadequate, and transport facilities are not always suitable for operations of this kind. Most of the ports are congested and movement is not always facilitated by a sometimes overly bureaucratic administration: it can even be slowed down by a political dispute between two countries.

Last but not least, food assistance is sometimes used as a means of pressure in international negotiations. In our times this is usually called "the food weapon."

For all these reasons promoters of the new philosophy of triangular aid claim that the current form of this cooperation not only "does not resolve the problem of hunger, but, paradoxically, it contributes to its aggravation while creating an ever more dangerous dependence."

On the other hand, apart from situations such as drought or wars, authors of triangular aid have diagnosed the following as being obstacles to peoples' of the southern hemisphere feeding themselves with their own production, free from the competition of what is called international food assistance: use of much of the areas for export crops such as cotton, soy beans, and peanuts; inadequate prices paid for the products; and lack of technical and financial means so that there may be an equitable division on healthy social and economic bases of the food produced locally.

Taking all that into account, the strategy developed consists in: [a] obtaining a share of the finances intended for food assistance planned by governments and intergovernmental organizations such as the European Economic Community (the initial objective would be 4 percent of the global amount); and [b] bringing together all other financial resources available in organizations for assistance basically motivated by the ideal of international solidarity.

In southern countries the procedure is for local NGO's to identify surplus production areas and those with production shortages. In the areas having surpluses local village groups buy grain at a price at least equal to the official price fixed by the administration of the country concerned. The quantities are then transported and resold in areas in short supply. If needed, and after decision by the village group's directing body, the merchandise could be released on credit to the truly needy. The sums thus generated are to be used for completing development projects.

Such actions take place today in America and in Africa. They are about to reach Asia. So far as the African continent is concerned, where the hunger problem, coming from Asia, has developed and where the situation is considered critical, a worse famine than in preceeding years is forecast for 1986. Also, according to the forecasts, in the year 2000--that is 15 years from now--and providing there are no changes in the current economic situation, Africa will depend on foreign assistance to cover 30 percent of its food requirements. Triangular operations have already been carried out on the continent in Burkina Faso, in Mali, in Zaire, and since the beginning of 1985 in Senegal.

In general, by country and year, "Triangular" operations have yielded between 400 and 1000 tons of food products. But as of the current season (1985-1986) quantities have been increasing and some extension of the recipient areas has been noted. For the Sahel countries, this campaign extends from November 1985 to February 1986, corresponding to the grain marketing period.

In political negotiations food assistance is sometimes used as a means of pressure.

According to the promoters, experiments already carried out are apparently satisfactory to the governments of the respective countries. The promoters claim that, as a result of the lucrative prices offered in the areas affected production has improved. Regrouping of villagers has noticeably improved, without counting the availability of foodstuffs in relatively satisfactory quantities in areas in short supply.

The wish to break with the current classic form of food assistance does not cause those responsible for triangular aid to ignore the need to maintain emergency assistance in case of exceptional events such as wars, massive expulsions, and earthquakes. But even in these cases they say that "this emergency assistance would be quicker if security stockpiles had been established in the most exposed regions, preferably with local supplies."

The triangular aid approach is more generous. But it requires much faith, patience, and much mobilization. Because even today, and for a long time to come, it meets with opposition, mainly from northern countries, where great economic, social, and indeed, political interests are involved.

Interests (or, rather, special interests) even in the southern countries, could oppose expansion of the triangular formula. And promoters of the latter are aware of this, but they declare they are ready to fight for the triumph of their idea. One cannot put a price tag on a life.

9772

CSO: 3419/222

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OMVS MINISTERS END MEETING; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB201011 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The 22d extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS], which opened last Monday, has just ended at the Hotel de l'Amitie under the chairmanship of the Senegalese minister for water resources and current chairman of the council.

The closing session took place in the presence of members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, executives of the National Assembly, the diplomatic corps; the OMVS high commissioner; and experts from the three member-countries. About a dozen items were on the agenda of this session, notably the temporary management of the Djama dam, the hydroelectric powerstation of the Manatiali dam, a progress report on the navigation project, the port of the interstate committee for research and agricultural development and the examination of the report of auditors and other matters.

The Council of Ministers made important decisions on all the topics on the agenda, according to the final communique, and made recommendations aimed at further improving the management of the organization. In fact, that is what Samba Yella Diop, current chairman of the council, said.

[Begin Diop recording] Important decisions were made within the framework of the implementation of our common programs. First of all, they are decisions that concern the exploitation of the Djama dam, whose works were completed before the scheduled time, it is worth noting. In the field of energy, a consensus was reached to finalize the conclusions on problems of [words indistinct] as early as next month. Concerning the topic on navigation [passage indistinct] very encouraging results were recorded from sensitizing missions already made through the directives of General Moussa Traore, current chairman of the conference of heads of state and governments, and adopted measures aimed at speeding up programs of the organizations.

Finally, various issues such as deforestation of the Namantiali (?region) and the organization of the OMVS High Commission as well as administrative and financial issues which were closely examined were discussed and culminated in important decisions. This extraordinary session, initially scheduled for the discussion of the energy problems only, turned out to be one of the most important sessions of our organization. [end recording]
In fact, the Council of Ministers decided that the next OMVS session will take place in Nouakchott in July 1986.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

10-YEAR HISTORY OF CEAO REVIEWED

AB231204 Dakar PANA in English 1050 GMT 23 Mar 86.

[PANA feature: "CEAO: More Than 10 Years In Existence" by BURKINABE NEWS AGENCY]

[Text] Ouagadougou, 23 Mar (AIB/PANA)--The heads of state of the "Communaute Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest" (CEAO), the West African Economic Community--which groups Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal--will meet on 26 March in Ouagadougou for their 11th summit.

The holding of the summit, deferred several times, is an encouraging sign for the strengthening of the West African organisation whose objective is to work toward a regional economic integration of member countries which suffer today from the bad effects of Balkanisation.

The community has a long history which can be assimilated to the economic difficulties and "unobtainable" solutions to underdevelopment with which African countries, in general, were confronted after their political independence in the 1960's. Thus concerned with harmonised economic development of their countries in order to improve the living standards of their population, convinced that a speedier and more balanced growth of their economies necessitates a closer cooperation between their countries, the heads of state of the six countries met on 21 May 1970 in Bamako and created a new regional organisation for economic cooperation which has since been known as the CEAO.

In fact, the CEAO replaced the "Union Douaniere des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest" (UDEAO)--West African Customs Union--which was created on 9 June 1959 and then reorganised on 3 June 1966. The UDEAO did not allow for processing along the anticipated path to a speedy and balanced development of all its member countries. The alternative was to create the CEAO.

In the minds of the founding fathers of the organisation, it was intended to provide guidelines for regional economic cooperation in accordance with the objective situation prevailing in each country and taking the interests of each country into account as well as ensuring the equal participation of each state be as much as possible.

It was on 3 June 1972 in Bamako and 17 April 1973 in Abidjan that the protocols of the CEA0 agreement were eventually signed. The community became operational on 1 January 1974. Benin later joined the six initial countries and while two other countries, Togo and Guinea, began taking part in the community's session as observers and they may perhaps some day want to be full members of the organisation.

All member countries of the CEA0 except Mauritania which has its own currency--the ouguiya (1um-6.8F. CFA), belong to the "Union Monetaire Quest Africaine" (UMOA) whose currency is the CFA [passage indistinct] million sq km and regroups about 35 million people.

A big innovation in the economic cooperation of the CEA0 compared to other union attempts has been the creation of real integration instruments such as the "Taxe de Cooperation Regionale" (TCR)--regional cooperation taxation--the "Fonds Communautaire de Developpement" (FCD) a Community Development Fund--and the Fonds de Solidarite et d'Intervention pour le Developpement de la Communaute (Fosidec)--Solidarity and Intervention Fund for the Development of the Community.

The TCR is the instrument for free trade of industrial products between member countries. It is a substitute for the rights and taxes levied on national imports of product from another member country. However, export taxes are also levied and the rates depend on the nature of the products.

The FCD is filling the gap experienced in previous customs unions. It ensures the equitable contribution of public treasuries of member countries that import industrial products. It acts as an economic and financial compensatory fund. It operates in such a way that two-thirds of drops in value resulting from the application of the TCR be paid to importing member countries as a "compensatory payment." The remaining third is destined to the funding of national as well as community development activities.

The Fosidec was created on 7 October 1978 by the heads of state of the CEA0 in order to contribute to the economic and social development of the seven member countries by providing them with financial means.

All member countries as well as all (?companies) and individuals from any member country and all private companies partially owned by citizens of one or several member countries are entitled to compensations by Fosidec which has an initial capital of 5 billion francs CFA (about 14.3 million U.S. dollars).

In the field of inter-community trade, in addition to the preferential arrangements of the TCR, leather goods and traditional craft products are imported and exported duty free.

In order to broaden its scope, the CEA0 has set up the following specialised institutions:

In Dakar, the "Centre Africain d'Etudes Superieures de Gestion" (CESAG)--African Centre for Higher Studies in Management--trains top-level cadres from member countries. The center is also opened to English-speaking countries of the sub-region. It has been in operation since October 1985 and its objectives are the training of a managerial staff for industry and management as well as organising refresher courses in management techniques, business counselling, and research and documentation.

In Bamako, the "Centre Regional d'Energie Solacre" (CRES)--Regional Centre for Solar Energy--becomes operational in October 1986. The CRES aims at providing member countries of the CEAO and the "Comite Inter Etats de Lutte Centre la Secheresse au Sahel" (CILSS)--Inter-Governmental Council for the Fight Against Drought in the Sahel [ICDCS]--with the know-how of the technologies of renewable energy, participating in the development and training of manpower, creating production capacities for renewable energy facilities in the sub-region.

In Niamey, the "Ecole des Mines et de Geologie" (EMIG)--Mine and Geology School--aims at especially training cadres for the mining industries. Like CRES, the school will open in October 1986.

In Segou (Mali), the "Ecole Superieure des Industries Textiles" (Cesitex)--Institute for the Textile Industry--aims at training cadres for the textile and para-textile industries (engineers, highly qualified technicians, foremen, maintenance agents, and regulators), ensuring continuing education, and refresher courses for the cadres who are already working. The school will be completed in 1986.

In Nouadhibou (Mauritania), the "Institut Superieur des Sciences et Techniques Halieutiques" (ISSTH)--Institute for Halieutic Sciences and Techniques--which is scheduled for completion in October 1986, will be devoted to the formation of cadres for sea [passage indistinct].

The construction of a "Societe Communautaire de Peche" (CCP)--Community Fishing Company--is also planned in the same city and the negotiations for its implementation are still going on. The company will contribute to the amelioration of animal proteins deficiency by catching and selling fish and other maritime resources. It will also be involved in the utilisation of the existing refrigeration facilities in member countries for profit and in reinforcing the local fishing business and fleets.

In Bobo Dioulasso (Burkina Faso), the "Usine de Fabrique Communautaire de Wagons" (FCOWA)--Community Wagon Building Plant--which has a specialised branch in Dakar, is being made functional.

The degree of participation of the main plant and that of its branch remain to be determined as well as the funding and the choice of technical partners. The plant will be devoted to the yearly production of 300 wagons of all categories for the CEAO and Togo networks, the creation of a maintenance and

boiler making units, and the grouping of the purchases of the parts that cannot be locally made such as spark plugs, driving axles, and breaks.

Because of the drought that exist in almost all member countries, CEAO have launched a programme called "Hydraulique Villageoise et Pastorale" (HVP)-- pastoral and rural hydraulics--to meet the essential needs for water supply of the pastoral and rural communities.

The objective of the HVP is to achieve 2,634 water points in the 7 member countries: Benin (number to be determined), Burkina (720), Cote d'Ivoire (300), Mali (500), Mauritania (634), Niger (500), and Senegal (250). It will also organise the maintenance of the facilities and the hydraulic equipment, promote the active involvement of the target population with the projects and educate them towards a hygienic utilisation of the facilities.

All these institutions and projects constitute what could be called "first generation" projects. The "second generation" projects should begin by the end of 1986. These included the "Common Agricultural Policy" (PAC), (Politique Agricole Commune) in Ouagadougou, the "Centre Internationale de Soences" (CIS)--International Seeds Centre--at Baguineda (Mali).

Despite various complaints, such as bad management which recently paralysed the activities of the organisation, one can still hope that the next summit of the CEAO heads of state will put the organisation back to its feet so that it can play its proper role as a dynamic instrument for the integration of the weak national economies of the sub-region.

/9599

CSO: 3400/1415

18 April 1986

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UMOA COUNCIL MEETS--For the first time since Mali rejoined the West African Monetary Union [UMOA] in June 1984, the Council of Ministers of this institution met in Bamako yesterday [29 March] under the chairmanship of Komlan Alipui, the Togolese minister of finance and economy and current chairman of the Council of Ministers. After examining the UMOA's economic and monetary situation, the council expressed its satisfaction with the improvement of the Union's external standing. It, however, recommended, on the one hand, that the economic and financial reorganization efforts being made by the state members be pursued, and on the other, that the member states' monetary and economic policies be coordinated. Meanwhile, the council agreed to the gradual reduction of the banking interest rates granted in the various UMOA member states in order to reduce the cost of credit. Let us recall that the UMOA comprises Benin, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Mali. [Text] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Mar 86] /9599

CSO: 3400/1415

ANGOLA

PARTY OFFICIAL CLOSES NATIONAL PARTY MEETING

MB031329 Dakar PANA in English 1711 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Luanda, 2 Apr (ANGOP/PANA)—The Central Committee member of the MPLA-Labor Party for state and judicial organs, Mr Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross said the party would be now more than ever, the army of revolutionaries ready to fight and win the difficult challenge to which they are charged.

Closing yesterday the two-day national meeting for the party's organization, Dino Matross said the meeting has devoted a particular attention to the functions of the basic organisation, circulation of information, the question of the profile of the party's members, and their political and ideological education.

Dino Patross said the meeting analyzed and discussed the plan of central work for different organs of party's leadership, which he affirmed contained fundamental tasks to be carried out in various fields of party's state and social activities which reflect and influence the working programme and activity of departments of party's provincial committees and basic organizations.

The program and holding of the assemblies and conferences of basic structures, intermediary party organs, for rendering accounts and renewal of mandates, are one of the important tasks to be accomplished of the party this year, he said.

He added that the party is to carefully study all directives approved by the political bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party in view of permitting all party cells and committees to use the same criteria and methods of work.

"We are members of a Marxist-Leninist political organization, which is guided by clear principles, be it for its organization or its functions and activity," Dino Matross concluded.

/8309

CSO: 3400/1460

ANGOLA

ENVOY TO ZAIRE MEETS FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS

MB021847 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] In Kinshasa yesterday, Miguel Gaspar Neto, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Republic of Zaire, was received by a number of officials of the Zairian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to information received from our embassy in Zaire, Ambassador Gaspar Neto held meetings with the secretary general, the director of Africa division, and the director of international organizations of the Zairian Foreign Ministry. Issues connected with diplomatic activity and the present situation in Africa, particularly in southern Africa, were discussed during the meetings.

What is more, talks have been under way in Luanda since last Monday between official delegations from our country and Zaire within the framework of the Angolan-Zairian special subcommission for the maintenance and conservation of the roadway over the Zaire River. This is the 12th time that talks are held at this level between the two sides. Angola is being represented at the meeting by Cristovao Domingos, the national director of merchant navy and ports, while the Zairian delegation is led by (Songo Some).

/8309

CSO: 3400/1460

GHANA

BRIEFS

MILITARY UNIFORMS FROM BULGARIA--The Bulgarian Government yesterday presented military uniforms to the Civil Defense Organization in Accra. The Bulgarian ambassador to Ghana, Kostadin Gyaurov made the presentation to the commander of the CDO [Civil Defense Organization], Brigadier (Tehn Addy), at a ceremony in Accra. The ambassador said the gesture is to express Bulgaria's support for Ghana's revolution. Mr Gyaurov, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps, noted that the people's militia form part of the army and security network in the country and that the militiamen are representatives of the people in all spheres. Brigadier (Tehn Addy) thanked the government and people of Bulgaria for their kind gesture. He said it will help in the efforts to mobilize the youths in support of development projects and defense of national interests. Brigadier (Tehn Addy) hoped the gesture will mark the beginning of cooperation between the people's militias of the two countries. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Mar 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/1358

PUL URGES RELEASE OF JOURNALIST, STUDENTS

AB272146 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The Press Union of Liberia [PUL] has called for the immediate and unconditional release from further detention of journalist (Jainer) Moore and five members of LINSU [Liberian National Students Union] alleged to have been arrested by security officers yesterday.

Delivering a tribute at the funeral of Mr Porte today, the vice president of the Press Union, Mr William Allen, said although the union does not know the circumstances under which they were arrested, it was informed that journalist Moore and three [as heard] LINSU members were arrested during removal procession of Mr Porte. The Press Union executive described the move as unpatriotic and sacrilegious as the move violated the decorum and honor of a great Liberian who was being laid to rest in peace.

Prior to the PUL statement, the DAILY STAR revealed today that Mr (Jainer) Moore, an executive of Sunrise Group Incorporated, Francis Myers, Bully Doboh, Thomas Doe, and Larry Togba all of the Liberian National Students Union, LINSU, have been arrested during removal procession yesterday in Monrovia. The paper said when contacted for confirmation, the staff commander and the chief for patrol were not available for comment. But the paper said the second deputy chief for patrol at the police headquarters, who contacted the shift commander, was informed that the arrested men were not taken to the police headquarters.

/12232

QSO: 3400/1461

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

HOSPITAL AGREEMENT WITH CHINA--A \$281,000 agreement for the preliminary design of the new Health Ministry has been signed in Monrovia between the Liberian Government and a Chinese firm, the National Complete and Plan Export Corporation, NCPEC. Deputy Health and Social Welfare Minister J. Boimah Barclay, signed for the Liberian Government, while the economic counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Monrovia, Mr (Wang Zhang-Liu), signed for the corporation. According to the agreement, which was signed today at the Health Ministry, NCPEC, would do a preliminary design for the new Health Ministry building and submit it to the Liberian Government within the next few months for review and possible correction. The design would later be returned to China for making the final drawing. [Excerpts]]Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 27 Mar 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/1461

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR SETS TOUGHER TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The Mozambique Resistance Movement has set tougher terms for an ultimate settlement in the war-torn former Portuguese colony.

The MNR's secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes, said the rebels had told United States officials there would be no settlement in Mozambique unless President Samora Machel stepped down and all "foreign troops" left the country.

In a SABC radio report today, Mr Fernandes said in Lisbon that the new approach had been endorsed by MNR leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

When the South Africans brought MNR and Frelimo representatives together in Pretoria in October 1984, the two sides came close to a negotiated settlement--largely because the MNR was prepared to accept continued office for Mr Machel.

And today Mr Fernandes claimed that he had been approached by Americans who said the Maputo Government was prepared to negotiate.

He also claimed that he had held discussions with a Maputo official.

Mr Fernandes' statement coincides with increasing evidence that the civil war in Mozambique is going badly for the Maputo regime.

The MNR is clearly in a much stronger position than it was in March 1984 when South Africa and Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord.

It is by far the most aggressive of the two warring parties and Southern Africa diplomatic and intelligence sources estimate that more than 85 percent of the deliberate contacts between the MNR and Frelimo are now initiated by the rebels--compared with about 60 percent in 1984.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1452

MOZAMBIQUE

FIGURES IN TOP-LEVEL GOVERNMENT SHAKE-UP DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 86 p 8

[Text]

MAPUTO. — Mozambican President Samora Machel, in a bid to run his battered country and its anti-rebel war effort more efficiently, has given sweeping powers to three of his closest advisers.

A top-level government shake-up, announced little more than 24 hours before Mr Machel set off for Moscow on a surprise visit, may be only the start of a series of leadership changes, ruling Frelimo Party sources said.

A communique issued late on Friday divided government ministries into three sections under the supreme authority of three members of the Frelimo Politburo.

It said government structures had taken over the leadership role in Mozambican society and top officials of the Marxist-orientated party needed to be totally involved in running the country.

Most significant of the changes was the recall of army General Alberto Chipande to the capital to take charge of the war against rebels, Mozambique says are backed by South Africa.

Folk hero

Gen Chipande is a Mozambican folk hero, credited with firing the first shot in Frelimo's war for independence from Portugal.

Made Defence Minister at independence in 1975, he was suddenly sent to his home province of Cabo Delgado three years ago as "political leader", and Mr Machel took over defence.

But the military situation has worsened since then in most areas, with the notable exception of Cabo Delgado and Mr Machel's sweeping responsibilities in other areas limited his ability to direct the military on a day-to-day basis, diplomats here said.

Gen Chipande faces two major tasks as full-time Defence Minister again.

Logistics

One is logistics — it is freely acknowledged that many supplies of food and weapons never reach troops in the field and accusations of corruption are rife.

The second is conscription, where in spite of condemnation by Mr Machel, there have been frequent public complaints that drafting procedures are ignored and youths often press-ganged into military service.

The reshuffle also clearly sought to tackle Mozambique's worsening economic situation, the sources said.

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, once vice-president of Frelimo and a prominent Marxist theoretician, has been moved to the

sidelines and his job as party secretary for economic policy, effectively split in two.

Little power

Mr Dos Santos becomes secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, an administrative position he already held with little power.

The assembly is the country's parliament which meets for only a few days twice a year.

The new party economic supremos are Mr Mario Machungo, nominally Planning Minister but assigned to govern Zambezia province in 1983 and Mr Armando Guebuza, who had been languishing as Minister Without Portfolio in the President's office.

In charge

Mr Machungo was put in charge of eight Ministries and three state secretariats, economic planning, finance, banking, foreign trade, labour, wages and prices, transport, communications, mineral resources, industry and energy and construction and water.

Mr Guebuza will coordinate agriculture, light and food industries, internal trade and tourism.

The social welfare Ministries of Education, health, justice, information, culture and sport come under the supervision of Mr Jorge Rebelo, Frelimo ideological secretary and the party chief in Maputo. — Sapa-Reuter.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1452

MOZAMBIQUE

PEASANT COOPERATIVES HOLD GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Some 700 peasant cooperative members serving as delegates to the General Assembly of the Maputo Agricultural-Livestock Cooperatives Movement approved on Wednesday the report on 1985 accounts and activities and the plan for 1986. During the course of the assembly, many cooperative members spoke, emotionally recalling the wretched times of the past, contrasting them with the great, powerful family which they now constitute and which from day to day is providing them with a renewed hope for the future.

This year, the 700 delegates, representing nearly 10,300 peasants in 181 cooperatives in the vicinity of the nation's capital, held their general assembly at their own headquarters for the first time.

This fact was cited in various speeches, and in the report, as a sign of the dynamism, level of growth, and capacity for self-management of these peasants who, "a short time ago, could only meet seated on the ground under the mango trees."

The report outlines the process of development of the cooperative movement in Maputo, analyzes the General Union's tasks, describes the activities of this administration throughout 1985, and offers a proposal for a program of action in various areas and on different levels of the organization, concluding with a brief, well devised statistical chart and a statistical assessment of the financial situation as of 31 December 1985.

Times Past

During the presentation of the report, Celina Cossa remarked: "In 1980, when we started to organize into cooperatives, almost no one had any faith in us. Furthermore, those in charge of the cooperatives were not the peasants themselves. Some groups were headed by administrations, others by Mobilizing Groups, and still others by the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women]. The decisions depended on the people in those agencies, and not on the peasants. As a result of all this, the peasants did not consider the cooperative's farm to be their own, and they did not engage in the work with dedication. Therefore, the cooperatives could not produce positive results."

The recollection of those times was later resumed by several speakers. One of them recalled that she had hesitated to join the cooperative, because everyone said that this "was just for the wretched poor. But since I too was poor, and without a family, I agreed to join. Now, I am not lacking in food and family; as for the others...."

From the first meetings held under the mango trees to decide on production, and initiatives for introducing economic and social improvements, and particularly improvements in management, wherein the peasants learned to direct in a democratic manner what they were constructing, step by step, with their toil, until the promising present-day, many interesting details were provided by the report.

"From the difference with which we have prepared for this meeting, from the difference in the way in which we learn and reflect on the problems that we must solve, from the difference in the way in which we know now one another, from the difference in the way in which we are respected, and from the difference in many areas, we can observe and sense the extent of our growth," one reads in the aforementioned document, which concludes the reliving of those years by stressing:

"This is the experience that we must remember concerning the manner in which this movement of cooperatives associated with one another came into existence, to find boards, and sure paths to prosperity and happiness for peasant families: an experience headed by the peasants themselves, through their General Union, which is an association of cooperatives."

In the assessments regarding its functions and tasks, the General Union declares that, being elected by the peasant cooperative members in a general assembly, it is essentially to that same assembly that the cooperative heads must render accounts and receive guidance on their work.

The report made by the Union does not avoid certain comments containing a rather critical tone:

"Up until 1985, the state had never cooperated in defraying the expenses required for the process of training, and especially for the payment of the personnel, both Mozambican and foreign. It is only in this year of 1986 that, for the first time, there has been state cooperation in the training of cooperative members through the state budget."

With a certain amount of irony, the report cites the famous Council of Ministers document at the beginning of this decade, relating to the socialization of the rural areas; noting that "there will be financing in the state budget... for projects associated with training, publicity, and backing for cooperative development."

Misfortunes Avoided

And without complaining in a single line about droughts, floods, and other disasters, chairwoman Celina Cossa showed what was accomplished during 1985.

In the first place, there was the plan which they had pledged to execute: a year earlier, the Union's administration had pledged to mobilize the peasants to assume greater decision-making authority themselves. And the plan was decisive in that respect.

"The one making the plan in the cooperatives was not the Ministry, nor the General Union, nor the Zonal Union; but rather the cooperative itself." The Union had the task of harmonizing the many tasks scheduled. The peasants had more responsibility, and they assumed it.

Another activity was the preparatory work for making the General Union official, so that it would have a legal status that would enable it to hold dialogue with other institutions without subordination or indecision.

"We started a new, important activity, a sausage-making factory," in which a group of cooperative members has developed a completely new technology in the daily activity of the peasants in Maputo.

"Another structure was opened, with 2,000 ducks, to reproduce and back the cooperative members' family system."

The biogas project was started at one of the cooperatives. The results have been promising, and conditions are being created to extend this to many others. This initiative, along with that of the program to reforest large areas, is proof that these peasants are learning to live in peace with nature, finding ways of procuring greater benefits from it to an increasing extent, so as to improve their living conditions.

Rendering of Accounts Is Not 'Words'

And the role of initiatives still entails the organization of the accounting, so that "we can now offer accurate information to anyone." And this presentation of information made in an annex showed in the assets the supplies of financial currency (nearly 20,000 contos), material currency (nearly 21,000 contos), and immobilized funds (almost 47,000 contos); whereas, in the liabilities, the creditors' account (with emphasis on the bank loans for investments and not to pay wages, as is usual in our enterprises) amounts to nearly 9,000 contos. The balance concluded that its own funds amount to a total of 88,000 contos.

And when the peasants prove capable of organizing to properly recruit technicians into their service, as as to present their accounts in a scientific manner, it is only natural for them also to know how to mitigate and overcome many of the difficulties currently being experienced throughout the country in the development of production.

In fact, well organized peasants, recruiting dedicated technicians, were able to achieve the following rather significant results: From 1984 to 1985, the agricultural area rose from 471.9 hectares to 577; the volume of agricultural

production increased from 1,108 to 1,671 tons; while livestock rose from 209 to 309 tons. A large amount of other information was also provided, attesting to the fact that cooperativization carried out with serious dedication is not a dream.

Reelection of the Administration, Victory Celebration

It was this report which the peasants considered emotionally throughout Wednesday morning and early afternoon, because it put into words an overall view of all that each one of those hundreds of cooperative members experienced, day by day, for a year.

And as an elderly peasant man remarked, "When we plant a cabbage there in the cooperative, or dig a quarry, or feed a little pig, we are creating the drops that will combine and fill a river which we have now just seen and heard at this assembly."

All the speakers referred to the way in which that "river" is growing precipitously, but well directed by an administration of peasants who know how to take advice from their colleagues, the party, the state leaders, and the native and foreign technicians.

This recognition was expressed in the report amid heavy, emotional applause from the present administration, particularly its head, Celina Cossa, who, in good peasant style, was given so many presents that she could not carry them all herself.

And to better enjoy the results of another year of work, all the delegates and guests ate and danced, exchanging gifts and embraces.

2909

CSO: 3442/174

MOZAMBIQUE

RECENTLY PASSED LABOR LAW PUBLISHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The Labor Law, passed by the People's Assembly at its last session, held during December of last year, has now been published in the Bulletin of the Republic. Included in a special supplement to the Bulletin of the Republic, the new labor legislation, which will go into effect as of next June, applies to all the state, mixed, and private employing entities, as well as to the social organizations, and to the respective native and foreign workers who perform their activity in the country. This law contains extensive terms distributed among 18 chapters.

In its preamble, the law stipulates that, "Work is a right and an obligation for anyone who is fit to carry out any activity in the economic, scientific, technical, social, or cultural areas, depending on his or her aptitudes, qualifications, and aspirations, and based on the needs and capacities of the entire society."

With regard to the distribution and rational use of labor resources, the same preamble notes that this "is based on the goals of the development plans to guarantee an economic and social efficiency of work, as well as the harmonious, accelerated development of the country as a whole."

In another portion of the preamble, and after emphasizing that "no conditionality of a political or social type can be an obstacle to the exercise of the right to work," it is stressed that, for the work performed, the workers are entitled to receive as compensation a wage in accordance with the principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work."

Purpose and Scope of Application

According to its first article, the Labor Law "regulates the legal work relations to be established by contract, thus contributing to an increase in productivity and to a rise in social production and, on that basis, raising the material and cultural standard of living of all workers, reinforcing work discipline, and gradually converting work into a vital necessity for every citizen."

This law applies to all state, mixed, and private employing entities, as well as to the social organizations and the respective native and foreign workers who are residents performing their activity in the country.

The law also applies to legal labor relations, in all areas not regulated by other legal instruments.

In this same chapter, the law stipulates that, "In the cooperative enterprises, this law applies to salaried workers, and does not include the cooperative members, whose relations are governed by the respective statutes."

The law notes: "The legal relations of state employees will be governed by a specific statute."

2909

CSO: 3442/174

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW SALT-PROCESSING EQUIPMENT IN OPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] On Saturday, the first plant for pre-washing and drying salt, installed in a national factory for the extraction and sanitization of that strategic product, was put into operation at the Matola salt works in Maputo. With a minimal processing capacity of 15 tons of salt per hour, and a maximum of 30, the plant was installed under the sponsorship of the cooperation between our country and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); and the project was completely financed by the Italian Government which, for this purpose, sent its technicians to undertake the assembly of the equipment.

After a test of its operation lasting nearly half an hour, the Italian technicians and the coordinating official for UNDP programs in Mozambique, Carlos Goulart, expressed satisfaction with the project, considered a major one in the history of salt production, inasmuch as it will significantly improve the quality of the salt produced in Maputo, especially at a time when the crystallization and sanitization factory is at a standstill.

According to Fimiani Sabatino, an Italian technician who headed the team that undertook the assembly of the equipment, the salt pre-washing and drying plant has a useful life of over 20 years, and its installation represents an important step in the rehabilitation of the Mozambican salt industry; because, nowadays, any country producing salt must have its own salt works and, as a minimum, a type of machinery such as the Matola salt works has now.

The general director of the Salt Industry Management Unit, Bernardo Fabiao, asserted that the installation of the machinery would start an "ambitious" program to rehabilitate the salt factories, which it is hoped will be carried out during the current decade. He expressed satisfaction with the starting of the factory, after 3 years of trouble seeking construction equipment that could lend shape to the project which has now become a reality.

With the factory for crystallization and sanitization of the salt at a standstill for months, the quality of the product that was distributed for consumption appeared poor. For several months, in Maputo, the NSA consumers expressed indignation at the quality of the salt distributed to them. This was due to the breakdown of one of the machines, which led to the stoppage of the crystallization plant; because the salt comes directly from the salt works to that

factory. Now, with the entry of this plant into operation, such an incident will never occur again, because all the salt coming from the salt works will have to go through that machine before being distributed for consumption, unless its crystallization is warranted, as has been customary.

Some Information on the Plant

The engineers and technicians specializing in this type of machinery reported that the pre-washing and drying plant set up at the Matola salt works has an operating capacity of 15 tons per hours, which represents an annual production of 27,000 tons of that product. According to the Italian technician, Fimiani Sabatino, when the maximum installed capacity is used, those figures are doubled.

The total financing provided by the Italian Government through the UNDP for the purchase and installation of the plant amounts to \$220,000, and the civil construction works and other costs, in meticals, amount to about 800 contos, according to information from the Salt Industry Unit director, Bernardo Fabiao.

Under normal conditions, the general work, including civil construction projects, for assembling a machine such as this takes only 3 months. However, because of difficulties of various types which arose throughout the process of devising the project and executing it, the work lasted 3 years, as director Bernardo Fabiao also disclosed, stressing, nevertheless, that it was "better late than never," because the plant is still as necessary as it was 3 years ago.

Although the plant has been successfully put into operation, the other projects planned, including the construction of an automatic weighing and bagging system for salt, and also a protective wall around the premises where the machine is installed, will continue their progress.

As Bernardo Fabiao revealed, the future development of the salt industry indicates the installation of this type of machinery in certain of the country's provinces.

According to the director of the Salt Industry Management Unit, the next phase could benefit Nampula Province, which is considered a strategic site for ensuring the distribution of salt to the provinces in the central and northern parts of the country.

2909

CSO: 3442/174

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

WHEAT FROM SPAIN--The Kingdom of Spain has donated 3,000 tons of wheat in bulk to Mozambique. The formal ceremony to deliver the gift took place yesterday, at the facilities of the Ministry of Home Trade in Maputo, and the speakers were the charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of Spain's embassy in Mozambique and, representing Mozambique, the national director of economy of the Ministry of Home Trade, Sergio Cassamo, who expressed appreciation for the Spanish Government's gesture of solidarity. The charge d'affaires of the Spanish Embassy, in turn, declared that the donation was being made as part of the exchange based on friendship which unites Mozambique and Spain. Meanwhile, the 3,000 tons of wheat in bulk have already been unloaded in the port of Maputo. The photo shows the two officials shaking hands at the conclusion of the formal delivery of the gift. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 86 p 8] 2909

UNHCR DELEGATION--A mission from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has been visiting our country since last Wednesday, to discuss with our authorities the status of the displaced Mozambicans in certain neighboring countries. The mission arrived in Maputo from Geneva, and consists of four members. Carrol Faubert, office chief of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, is heading the mission visiting our country. Upon the conclusion of its visit, the UNHCR delegation will travel to South Africa, where it will check the type of assistance being given to the displaced persons from our country in that territory, and what their situation is. In addition to the contacts with our country's authorities, there are plans for the mission to hold working sessions with representatives of the International Red Cross Committee and the United States Embassy in Maputo. The contacts with the latter two entities are aimed at discussing their potential for subsidizing the program to reinstate displaced Mozambicans. Besides South Africa, there are displaced persons from our country in Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi; the majority of them displaced because of the drought situation that is present in certain regions of Mozambique, and also because of the armed bandits' terrorist activities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Mar 86 p 1] 2909

USSR DONATION--The value of the Soviet Union's donation to our country consists of a large shipment of consumer goods, estimated as worth 520 million meticals. An article published in our edition of yesterday regarding the matter claimed that the amount of that gift totaled 52 million, which does not reflect the real value of the donation. The shipment, the final part of which is expected in

the port of Nacala within a few days, has been assigned to back the agricultural marketing in the provinces of Nampula, Cabo Delgado, and Niassa, and part of Zambezia. For the mistake, which was due to an error in conversion to national currency, we offer apologies to our esteemed readers and, in particular, to the source who provided this information to our newspaper.
[Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 86 p 8] 2909

CSO: 3442/174

NIGERIA

AGRICULTURAL POLICY, PRIVATIZATION OF GOVERNMENT FIRMS

AB021715 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Six agricultural companies owned by the Federal Government are to be privatized. Already the Nigerian Dairy Company, and the Madara Dairy have been advertized for sale, while the Nigerian Food Company and the Bauchi Abattoir are to be advertized soon for sale to competitive bidders.

Announcing this today at a quarterly news briefing of media executives in Lagos, the chief of General Staff Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, said that the National Livestock Production, and the Nigerian Ranches Companies have been wound up. He stated that all the agricultural companies affected would be closed before the end of this month. The Chief of General Staff explained that the step was in pursuance of the Federal Government's privatization policy. Commodore Ukiwe said that the preparation for the 1986 cropping season, orders were placed for spare parts to reactivate all land-clearing equipment and farm tractors of the river basin and rural development authorities. The National Seed Service, he announced, was currently dispatching 5,000 tons of improved seeds of maize, rice, Guinea corn, millet, soy beans, and cow peas in all the states of the Federation. In addition to the import licenses given to companies dealing in agro-chemicals, Commodore Ukiwe said that licenses worth 3.5 million naira had been issued to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, and some state government for the purchase of herbicides, pesticides, and spraying equipment.

As part of government efforts to improve food supply, serious attention is being paid to negotiations on fishing right agreements with friendly nations. Efforts are also being geared toward the development of suitable crops for adoption by in-shore fishermen. The chief of General Staff said that the Federal Government was taking a close look at the commodity board system to eliminate its operational defects. He stated that at the end of the review, the present system would be replaced by a more cost-effective system. Commodore Ukiwe announced that the three rice mills at Sokoto, Badigi, and Makurdi were not fully operational and would go a long way to fill the vacuum created by the ban on the importation of rice.

/9604
CSO: 3400/1358

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT MWINYI VISITS COAST REGION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Mwinyi has called on ministries, government department and parastatal organisation leaders to maintain good working relations in order to successfully implement national projects.

Leaders should get to know each other personally so that operational matters could be tackled promptly, he said.

The President stated this yesterday at Chamalale Village in Kisarawe District where he inspected a water project being undertaken by the Ministry of Lands, Water, Housing and Urban Development in the Coast Region.

The Coast Regional Water Chief Engineer, Ndugu Said Kyelula, had told the President that the project, which started in 1978, had been delayed because of difficulties in obtaining cement and other requisite materials from some parastatal organisations even when the materials had been paid for.

The delay of the project to serve an estimated 25,000 people in 21 villages, will eventually cost over 20m/- by 1988 completion date, up from the initial estimated cost of 10.8m/-, an increase of 90 per cent.

The President told Party and Government leaders in his entourage that there was a definite need for leaders to co-oper-

ate in undertaking development projects because all of these schemes were meant to serve the people.

It was evident in the briefing that the Ministry was working separately from the regional development programme and as such when Coast Region under took to find cement, it did not include requirements of the water project.

"If we do our jobs separately, we will not succeed", he emphasised.

The President, on his second day of his four-day tour of Coast Region, proceeded to inspect development activities in several villages including Vihingo, Mzenga, Kurui, Mtakayo, Maneromango and Kitonga.

At Mzenga, he was shown some 300 hectares of block farms planted with cassava, and another 260 hectares planted with rice and maize.

President Mwinyi praised the 600 residents in the village for having made efforts to cultivate the food crops.

At Kitonga Village, the villagers showed the President a one-hectare orchard planted with oranges, from which they expect to earn about 60,000/- annually.

The villagers complained of vermin and lack of transportation facilities. The President directed the villagers to intensify efforts to hunt down the destructive animals by using traditional means.

Meanwhile, coastal people were yesterday challenged to start using draught animals for cultivating land

and transportation in their villages before the end of this year.

Addressing a rally at Maneromango, President Mwinyi said he had been highly impressed by the efforts in growing cassava, cashew-nuts, rice and maize.

However, he stressed that the peasants efforts could have been highly rewarded if they had used oxen-drawn ploughs.

"We must start to seriously consider using draught animals, especially here in Coast Region, because there is plenty of arable land and favourable weather," he said.

The President advised that each village should begin obtaining, at least, one to two oxen and a plough and see what the efforts would bring to them.

He directed that a special campaign be launched to incorporate extension workers in the execution of this exercise.

"I am confident the results will be encouraging. There is no shortage of land in Coast Region," he emphasised.

In a message to the President, the Kisarawe District Commissioner, Ndugu E.G. Mandari, expressed concern over the increasing number of vermins.

Kisarawe elders presented President Mwinyi with heroic symbolic presents including arrows and a bow, a stool, a walking stick and many other items.

The President returned to Kibaha where he will today tour the Tanzania Automobiles Manufacturing Company (TAMCO) at Kibaha, and inspect development activities in nearby villages of Kiwalani, Mwendapole and Msangani.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1464

JPRS-SSA-86-046
18 April 1986

BULGARIA, CHINA PLEDGE SUPPORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 86 p 1

[Text]

BULGARIA and the People's Republic of China have pledged continued support to Tanzania's development endeavours in the agricultural, cultural, education and transport sectors.

The pledges were made by the two countries' ambassadors to Tanzania when they paid courtesy calls on the Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Bulgarian Ambassador, Ndugu Serafim Serafimov, told the Prime Minister that his Government was prepared to establish joint ventures in the transportation and agricultural fields with Tanzania.

Ndugu Serafimov, who is also Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Tanzania, reaffirmed Bulgarian co-operation with Tanzania in completing already established projects.

Bulgaria finances the brick and tile factory at Kisarawe and

the Dodoma Wine Company.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Ambassador, Ndugu Liu Qing You, told the Prime Minister and First Vice-President that his Government would also strengthen ties with Tanzania in the areas of energy and industry, especially machine tools.

Giving impressions of his visit to Mbeya Region, Ambassador Liu pointed out that Tanzania had great potential in agriculture, and China would continue to give support to the country's efforts in developing this sector.

China assists Tanzania in the energy, mining, and transportation sectors. It has also pledged to finance the construction of an export-oriented nitrogenous fertilizer plant at Kilwa.

The talks at the Prime Minister's office, were based on bilateral relations between the two countries and Tanzania.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1464

TANZANIA

CANADA PROVIDES GRANT FOR OIL EXPLORATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Zephania Musendo]

[Text] Canada will provide a 200m/- (14.12 million Canadian dollars) grant to Tanzania for the exploration of oil following an oil agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Under the agreement, the Petro Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC) will assist the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) in the reprocessing and interpretation of certain specialist geological data and drill one deep exploration well in the coastal belt of Tanzania later this year.

Energy and Minerals Minister Al Noor Kassum, the TPDC Managing Director Sylvester Barongo both signed the protocol on behalf of the Tanzania Government while Mr Peter Towe, Chairman of PCIAC signed for the Canadian Government.

Commenting on the agreement, Ndugu Kassum said Tanzania very much welcomed PCIAC's assistance in the petroleum exploration sector, and viewed it as another example of the close relationship which exists between the governments.

He said the Canadian Government position was unique with regard to international efforts to reduce developing countries' dependence on imported oil.

The Minister recalled that work conducted in 1982/83 under an earlier PCIAC grant which amounted to 36.73 million Canadian dollars, had resulted in the opening up of exploration interest by international oil companies in the western area of Tanzania and culminated in the signing of a major petroleum exploration agreement covering Lake Rukwa.

Reacting to a question whether there were oil prospects after over 30 years of exploration in the country, Ndugu Kassum said: "Oil prospects are there, otherwise these people wouldn't be coming here spending so much money."

PCIAC Chairman Towe said Canada would spend more money in oil exploration in Tanzania than any other country because the burden of imported oil here was intolerable.

Tanzania imports over 700,000 tonnes of crude a year and up to 300,000 tonnes of refined oil products at the cost of up to 60 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

According to the Ministry of Energy and Minerals 26 deep exploration wells have been drilled in Tanzania since colonial times and over 400m/- has been spent—mostly by foreign oil companies—on oil exploration in that period.

The signing ceremony of the oil exploration agreement at the ministry headquarters was witnessed by the Canadian High Commissioner in Tanzania, Mr Derek Arnould and Tanzania's Energy and Minerals Deputy Minister, Ndugu Edgar Maokola Majogo.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1465

TANZANIA

NIGHT FLIGHTS TO ZANZIBAR SUSPENDED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) said yesterday that it had suspended night flights to Zanzibar because the runway Visual Approach Slope Indicator System (VASIS) at Zanzibar Airport are not serviceable.

A statement issued by the Corporation in Dar es Salaam said the Airline had been forced to suspend night flights to Zanzibar Airport since lack of serviceable VASIS "could lead to planes overrunning the runway."

The statement said VASIS which provides visual vertical guidance for planes approaching airports for touchdown were particularly vital for landings on short runways like in Zanzibar, Shihata reported.

The Corporation, however, explained that it was keen to serve the Isles even in difficult times like a few months ago when the runway lights and VASIS at Zanzibar Airport were serviceable but not commissioned.

ATC operated at Zanzibar even during the nights in such circumstances "because although the VASIS were not commissioned, we found them to be of some help during landing...It is only when they became completely unserviceable that the suspension was made."

An ATC official contacted has said the Airline operated "several" flights a day between Zanzibar and Pemba islands and Dar es Salaam.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1465

JPRS-SSA-86-046
18 April 1986

TANZANIA

AMBITIOUS NATIONAL RICE PROGRAM UNDERWAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 86 p 4

[Excerpt] Tanzania is about to launch an ambitious national rice production programme with the aim of attaining rice self-sufficiency within the next five years.

The programme, called Julius Kambarage 5 (JK5) in honour of the country's retired first President, will concentrate on raising the average national rice yield per hectare from 0.9 tonnes to five tonnes.

A country report on Rice Varietal Improvement, presented to the ongoing international workshop on High Yielding Rice Varieties Technology in Arusha yesterday by Dr Andrew Mgonja of the Ifakara-based Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute, said the programme would also enable Tanzania to get surplus rice for export.

Dr Mgonja said three elements would form the backbone of the programme. These are the use of modern improved rice varieties with high yielding potential and the accompanying technological package, concentration on irrigation and the extensive use of demonstration plots and extension programme.

He said the programme's main thrust would be to raise yield per acreage rather than breaking new ground. "Although the area under rice production is sufficiently big (295,600 ha), the country is facing rice shortage due to low production per unit area," he added.

Dr Mgonja said scientific findings had established that the low yield per acreage was caused by poor crop management, poor weed control, lack of fertilizer and herbicide use, poor management of water and above all the use of unimproved seed varieties.

He said although rice research began in Tanzania in the 1930s at Ifakara, Ilonga, Naliendele, Ukiliguru and Tumbi and most recently at Uyole, very little rice technology and high yielding seeds had reached the rice farmer.

Dr Mgonja added that under the national rice production programme, demonstration plots and extensive use of extension programmes would overcome this shortcoming.

The workshop is sponsored by the Tanzania Agricultural Research Organisation (TARO), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA).

/9317

CSO: 3400/1464

TANZANIA

FIFTY VALMET TRACTORS EXPORTED TO SUDAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The Tanzania Tractors Manufacturing Company (TRAMA) is exporting to Sudan 50 Valmet tractors valued at 12.7m/-, the TRAMA General Manager, Mr Hannu Niskanen said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The first consignment of 40 Valmet tractors rolled off assembly lines at Kibaha, some 35 kilometres from Dar es Salaam along Morogoro Road, to Dar es Salaam port yesterday where they were to be ferried aboard mv City of Liverpool. The ship sails away tomorrow.

Mr Niskanen said ten other tractors in the consignment were expected to be exported to Sudan in two weeks time.

The export consignment of Valmet tractors to Sudan was the biggest ever since the assembly plant produced its first tractor in mid 1983. To date, the factory has manufactured 1,200 tractors.

The General Manager said the tractors have been purchased by the Sudanese Government for refugees settled at Showak who were fleeing from Ethiopia.

The tractors will be offloaded at Port Sudan and then transported by road to Showak.

Mr Niskanen noted that the Valmet tractors which have been designated national tractors have about 12 percent of their value in local components. Local components in the tractors include radiators made by Afro Cooling System (AFS) and front weights cast and finished by National Engineering Company (NECCO).

Other locally manufactured components included in the Valmet tractor are paints supplied by Sadolin and CKD (knock-down) kits assembly by the Tanzania Automobiles Manufacture Company (TAMCO) which is under the same roof with Trama-Valmet.

The Valmet tractor group Marketing Manager, Mr Heikki Heinsalmi who is in the country for the Sudan-deal said yesterday that within this year, Trama-Valmet could "significantly increase the local component of the tractor." He did not elaborate.

Mr Niskane who together with other top TRAMA officials were yesterday busy supervising the exportation of the 604-model-1-Valmet tractors which will be loaded in containers.

He said his company was also making efforts to export the tractors to other neighbouring countries.

Countries mostly likely to come into deals to import Valmet tractors from Tanzania include Mozambique, Zambia, Uganda and other countries under the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

Asked whether the export to Valmet tractors will affect local demand, the General Manager said the exports will not affect demand adding that the deal will not only benefit the Government but TRAMA as well, as it will have a foreign component to bring in more spare parts.

He pointed out that with more financial back-up, the company may be able to increase its annual production of tractors from 1,000 to 2,000.

TRAMA which is a joint venture between State Motor Corporation and Valmet Corporation of Finland has now 19 service centres in the country to service Valmet tractors. One Valmet tractor sells at 380,000.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1465

JPRS-SSA-86-046
18 April 1986

BRIEFS

SIDA DONATION--The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) yesterday donated 20 Suzuki cars worth about 1.5m/- to facilitate the collection of statistical information in the country. The vehicles were handed over to the Bureau of Statistics in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs. Eighteen of them will be distributed to regional statistics offices on the Mainland and two in the Isles. Receiving the cars, the Ministry's Principal Secretary, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda, thanked the Swedish Government for the assistance which, he noted, would improve data collection in the country. Presenting the cars, Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania Per Jodahl said he was aware of the country's transport problems and promised his country's continued assistance. Earlier, in his introductory remarks, the Government Statistician, Ndugu Nathaniel Mbalilaki, paid tribute to the SIDA for the assistance it gave to the Bureau of Statistics in training, consultancy services and supply of equipment. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 86 p 3] /9317

WATER SUPPLY FOR DAR--The Italian Government has indicated willingness to assist in the construction of an improved Dar es Salaam water supply system that will provide every corner of the city area with water. According to the Italian Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Fabrizio Rossi Longhi, the Italian Government was only awaiting a formal request from the Tanzanian Government as to what form of assistance should be provided. Mr Longhi, however, has told the Daily News in Dar es Salaam that the assistance to improve the Dar es Salaam water supply system may be in the form of construction of a new water intake, main water pipes, and large reservoirs. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 86 p 4] /9317

RUVUMA POLICE IMPOUND GUNS--Police in Ruvuma region and the Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces (TPDF) have impounded 12 guns and 279 rounds of ammunition in Nantumbo and Mchomoro villages in Songes Rural and Urban Districts. A police officer said that in an operation launched between February 25 and 28 the police impounded five sub-machine gun, five semi-automatic rifles and one G 3 gun. So far, 28 people are helping the police in the investigations. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Mar 86 p 3] /9317

CANADA TO HELP MBEYA REGION--Canada is exploring the possibility of financing a number of agricultural and water projects in Mbeya Region. The Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Derek Arnold, who is on a three-day familiarisation tour of Mbeya Region said his country was encouraged by the enormous agricultural and water potential in the region. He said Mbeya Region had all the potentials to become Tanzania's bread basket. The High Commissioner also donated 300 books for two primary schools in the region. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Mar 86 p 1] /9317

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT REEXAMINES LAW ON BANNINGS, DETENTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Cape Town--The Government is examining legislation on bannings and detentions after setbacks the system has suffered in recent court decisions.

An Opposition spokesman warned today that attempts to change legislation to give the Government wider powers would lead to a national and international outcry.

The Appeal Court recently set aside the detention orders on 16 people and the Supreme Court, Port Elizabeth, the banning order on community leader Mr Mkhuzeli Jack.

The courts ruled that orders issued by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, were invalid and that he should have stated reasons.

A spokesman for the Department of Law and Order said today that the Minister would have another look at provisions of the Internal Security Act, in terms of which people were banned.

Arbitrary

One of the problems was that, if reasons were given, sources of information could be divulged, said the spokesman.

It appeared today as if the Government had three options: reissuing banning orders and giving reasons; lifting banning orders, or changing legislation.

Mr Peter Gastrow, MP, one of the Progressive Federal Party's law and order spokesmen, said today that the courts had confirmed that the Minister had exceeded wide arbitrary powers given by the Internal Security Act.

Any attempt to withdraw all banning orders and to issue fresh ones with no reasons or attempts to tighten up legislation would result in widespread national and international reaction.

The only way out was to allow a form of judicial testing of whether justifiable reasons in terms of the Act, existed.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1455

SOUTH AFRICA

UNITA OFFICERS ATTEND SADF 32 BATTALION ANNIVERSARY

Origins of Unit

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 86 p 9

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

TOP-RANKING officers of Angola's Unita movement were among the guests of honour — and given VIP treatment — at a special birthday celebration in the operational area of the crack South African Defence Force unit, 32 Battalion.

"Three-two" — as the unit is known and held in high esteem in military circles in different parts of the world — celebrated its 10th birthday with a colourful military parade at its operational base, Buffalo, on the banks of the Kavango River.

The unit was formed in 1976, at the beginning of the "real" border war, when it was made up of a rag, tag and bobtail collection of fleeing Portuguese-speaking Black sol-

diers from the FNLA (Força Nacional de Libertação de Angola).

Since then it has been moulded into an elite unit of the SADF — but a showpiece unit because of the frequently hush-hush nature of its operations.

The unit had its embryo beginning in the 1975 Angolan war when the FNLA forces, who were left leaderless, were placed under the command of South African officers.

After the Angolan war refugee groups were placed at the present Buffalo base — a green oasis virtually within a stone's throw of enemy bases — and were known under the codename of Bravo.

The group was officially recognised as a South African Army unit on March 27, 1976, and in October of that year the name Bravo Group was

changed to 32 Battalion.

Since the founding of the battalion it has been utilised extensively in conventional, semi-conventional, counter-insurgency and guerilla roles.

In August last year the unit became the first ever to receive its colours, in a special parade, in the operational area.

All four men who have commanded the unit through the years were at last Wednesday's parade — the legendary Colonel Jan Breytenbach (1976-77); Commandant now Brigadier Gert Nel (1977-78); Commandant, now Colonel D Ferreira (1979-1982); and Colonel Eddie Viljoen (December 1982).

Col Viljoen, the present OC, has been with the unit since its inception, and was the original second in command when it

was formed.

The unit — a well-known fact emerging from intelligence feedback from Angola — is the dread of Swapo forces in Angola. And it is well known that official Angolan Fapla, Cuban, East German and Russian groups in Angola go out of their way to avoid any contact with "three two".

The badge of the unit is a silver buffalo head with two crossing arrows with the scroll "proelio procusi" (forged in battle) underlining the head.

The birthday parade was conducted in three languages — Portuguese, English and Afrikaans. Most of the troops are Black Portuguese — and at the parade for the first time nine Black Portuguese-speaking soldiers received their commissions as officers.

UNITA Officers' Praise

JPRS-SSA-86-046
18 April 1986

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 86 p 4

[Text]

SENIOR UNITA officers . . . taking a break in their preparations for the expected heaviest campaign yet against the movement by Angolan Fapla forces — had high praise for "Three-two" at the parade.

Members of the group, accorded VIP treatment at the parade, said Unita held the unit in the highest possible esteem. They confirmed the unit's reputation was a legend among Black soldiers as far north as Zaire.

Brigadier Niza Poena said that the attendance at the parade of the Unita men was to pay special tribute to the unit and to express solidarity in the fight of the battalion and Unita against the common enemy, Russian imperialism.

Members of the group were reluctant to speak about the promised American logistical and military hardware aid

they had been promised by the Reagan Administration — but said that it could be critical to the expected conventional warfare campaign now being mounted against Unita by Angolan forces.

Unita, they said, had "hard and fast" control of a good 50 percent of Angolan territory at present and the coming battle could be decisive.

The campaign is expected to begin in about a month's time after the end of the rainy season and this time it is expected to be the bitterest yet of the annual Fapla effort to eliminate Unita.

This is because of stepped-up involvement in the Fapla forces of crack Russian, Cuban and East German soldiers — and the fact that Russian-built MiG 23 attack aircraft will be flown for the first time by Russian pilots.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1451

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT WARNS ON 'OWN AFFAIRS'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] House of Assembly--The concept of "own affairs" was one which involved every facet of a community's existence and not only the small number listed in the constitution, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the House's 1986/87 budget, he asked "how on earth" the National Party Government believed it could, with its power-sharing policy, create a united society in South Africa out of all the divided communities, as this was impractical.

Referring to his party's policy of partition as a constitutional solution for South Africa, Dr Treurnicht said Christian attitudes and the concept of reconciliation were much in vogue in politics these days.

These did not, however, mean that all the different communities in the country should be forced into a unitary system against their wishes.

The Minister of the Budget, Mr F.W. de Klerk, had said earlier in the debate the principle of "own affairs," within a framework of maximum self-determination, was the key to peaceful co-existence in South Africa.

Dr Treurnicht said he agreed with this, but that the original concept of self-determination had been so "hollowed out and watered down" by the NP that it did not mean the same any more.

In the Government's power-sharing policy, there would not be real self-determination for the different communities in the country, particularly not for the Whites.

He called on Mr De Klerk to explain how he saw self-determination, especially that for Whites, in terms of the policy that one group should not dominate another.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1455

WHITE EDUCATION UNDER 'OWN AFFAIRS' CABINET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — All White education, including provincial education departments and responsibility for private schools, will formally pass into the hands of the White "Own Affairs" Cabinet of the House of Assembly Tomorrow.

The Minister of Education and culture in the House is Mr Piet Clase, who was last week allocated R3 069,3 million for White education in the year ahead.

The single allocation in the Budget of the House of Assembly replaces the four allocations by Provincial Councils, which are due to be disbanded in July.

Each of the four provincial education departments will remain intact, although responsible to Mr Clase and not to a

provincial MEC in charge of education as in the past.

Existing provincial education ordinances will be deemed to be Acts of the House of Assembly. This means that for the moment all ordinances and regulations governing school boards, school committees, staff matters and schools themselves will remain in force.

However, when the provincial councils meet for their final sittings in the next two months, they will have no further say in educational matters.

Black education remains a "General Affair", requiring legislation piloted through all three Houses of Parliament. The political head of Black education is Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Development Aid and of Education and Training.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1451

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE SAY ANC ORGANIZING CAR THEFTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The spate of hijacking and vehicle robberies in and around Soweto and Alexandra over the last two weeks were part of the African National Congress campaign to make the country ungovernable, says Major-General Jan Coetzee, Soweto's Divisional Commissioner of Police.

"This is my personal conviction, but we are half-way to proving it through our investigations," he said.

In the last two weeks gangs of youths have robbed Soweto motorists of 60 vehicles and drivers in Alexandra and surrounding suburbs of 91.

So far 43 suspects have been arrested and 39 cars recovered from Alexandra after police formed two special investigation teams.

On Thursday two youths were shot dead by police during a high-speed chase through Alexandra after they and a gang forced a motorist from his car in the township.

The vehicles were stolen--often at knifepoint by youths brandishing petrol bombs--in the suburbs of Bramley, Kew, Marlboro and Wynberg.

General Coetzee said the robberies were being carried out by the banned movement's youth brigade, and its junior military arm, and were part of a well-organised plan to make the country ungovernable.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1455

SOUTH AFRICA

AHI PRESIDENT GIVES PRIORITY TO BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Boosting the current low economic growth-rate in South Africa was an immediate priority, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut said in a statement released yesterday.

At the same time, attention should be given to a more comprehensive strategy--in the longer term--to ensure continued expansion of work opportunities and upgraded living standards in the future.

"The AHI regards the latter (Improved living standards) as a prerequisite for future political development in South Africa."

The statement was issued by Mr Donald Masson, president of the AHI, after an executive meeting in Cape Town last week.

"The AHI is of the opinion that an increase of the current unsatisfactory low growth-rate is a matter of immediate priority," the statement said.

"At the same time, however, attention should also be given to a more comprehensive strategy to ensure continued expansion of work opportunities and enhancement of living standards in future.

"Concerning the immediate problem, reduced government spending, as indicated in the recent budget, has created a greater opportunity for the private sector to play a part in an economic upswing."

It was of primary importance that the budget-figures should not be exceeded. At the same time, energetic efforts should be made to improve the business climate to persuade private consumers and businessmen to take an active part.

Recently announced monetary growth-targets apparently made provision for a limited increase in current money supply. This created an opportunity to further aid the business climate and the economic upswing through monetary policy.

South Africa's commitment to repay its foreign debt would inevitably limit its longer term ability to stimulate economic growth, the AHI said.

"For this reason the AHI supports the authorities in their efforts to normalise South Africa's payments flow as soon and as far as possible."

The AHI accepts that growth-stimulation policy should be adjusted from time to time, depending on developments with regard to repayment of debt.

As far as the longer term strategy was concerned, more training and schooling of the South African labour force remained a main priority.

But persuasion, aimed at organised labour appeared to be equally important. Unpractically high wage demands could, to a large extent, negate job creation efforts because of lower employment and greater mechanisation.

Job creation was of primary importance considering, among others, increased urbanisation of Blacks coinciding with the relaxation or scrapping of influx control.—Sapa

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CSO: 3400/1455

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSTRUCTION OF DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN MOZAMBIQUE BEGINS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Mar 86 p 10

[Article by John D'Oliveira]

[Text]

Work has started on the R10 million building complex South Africa will put up in Maputo to house its diplomatic mission to Mozambique.

The project marks a foreign affairs milestone in that the buildings are the first of their kind in black Africa.

It includes an impressive two-story embassy — to be built on a prime site in central Maputo — with 16 two, three and four-bed-roomed town houses for staff.

South Africa already owns a home for its Head of Mission in Maputo.

Because of a shortage of skilled workers in Mozambique, sections of the embassy and townhouses are being prefabricated in Durban.

These will be shipped to Maputo when the final go-ahead is received from the Mozambique authorities.

When Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha visited Maputo for top-level discussions last month, he is believed to have asked Mozambique to speed up final approval for the building, which is

intended to confirm South Africa's commitment to its Nkomati Accord-based relationship with Mozambique.

Final approval has not yet been given, but the South Africans are clearly confident enough to have started the prefabrication in the hope that staff will be able to move into the embassy by the end of this year and into the townhouses early next year.

The embassy will be built on the large piece of ground South Africa owns in central Maputo surrounding its old consul-general's residence, which is now used as offices by the South African mission to Maputo.

Once the new building has been completed, the old house will be demolished.

Staff townhouses will be built on separate plots close to the embassy.

With a main entrance on Avenida Eduardo Mondlane, the embassy will provide accommodation for the Head of Mission and for between 50 and 70 staff.

It will also have a self-contained area for entertainment.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SENIOR MILITARY PROMOTIONS--The Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Jan Geldenhuys, announced a number of senior promotions and appointments in the Defence Force at the weekend. Brigadier J.J. Boschhoff becomes Major-General and Inspector-General of the SA Army from March 1; Brigadier B.A. Ferreira is promoted Major-General and to the Staff of the Chief of the Army from April 1; Brigadier C.J. van Tonder is promoted Major-General and to the Staff of the Chief of the Defence Force from April 1; and Major-General W.J. Badenhorst, presently Inspector-General of the Army, has been appointed to the Staff of the Chief of the Defence Force, from March 1. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 86 p 9] /9317

CSO: 3400/1455

SOUTH AFRICA

ALL RACE SMALL BUSINESS FORUM OPENED IN JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 8

[Text]

A SMALL Business Forum - open to all races - has been established in Johannesburg.

The forum is intended to provide a meeting place for "small business" businessmen who are unable to get out during the day or to leave their businesses for any time.

Because they usually run "one-man shows", these businessmen usually miss the many daytime seminars, conferences or meetings on the circuit.

They also miss out on information on issues such as tax-benefits or shelters, financial assistance, planning and advice, import concessions, accounting schemes, and general advice.

The SBF plans to hold regular bi-monthly meetings, at which speakers from all fields of business will participate.

The presentations will be followed by open question session, where businessmen can share ideas.

The forum also intends to start a reference library for members, with subscriptions to financial and specialist publications. It will also buy manuals, handbooks and other reference works - and lend these out to members.

This will give small businesses access to information which they can't usually afford.

The SBF will also represent small businessmen in discussions with the authorities.

Membership is open to all business people running their own small businesses.

The membership fee is expected to be R20 a year and the cost of attending each meeting - which includes dinner - will be R25 per person.

Enquiries should be made to Rob Solomon at ☎786 3120 or his brother Steven at ☎440 5226/7.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1454

FIVE NON-RACIAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS BEING ESTABLISHED BY NEST

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 8

[Text]

UP TO five non-racial secondary schools are soon to be established by the New Era Schools Trust, which intends demonstrating the "viability and effectiveness" of multi-racial education.

Nest is directed by former St John's College headmaster Deane Yates, founder of the non-racial Maru a Pula School in Botswana.

Yates said the first of these schools - currently being built at a cost of R8,4-million - would open in Natal in January, and has been funded by the Anglo American and De Beers' Chairman's Fund.

Initially, 60 Standard Six pupils will be enrolled, followed by a yearly enrolment of 60 pupils in two streams of 30.

Nest's aims coincide with the 1981 De Lange Report on Education, which recommended the implementation of equal opportunity for education.

The second school will be near Grahamstown and the third in the Transvaal.

A further two schools are planned for other parts of the country pending planning and consultation with local communities, Yates said.

The objective of the schools, said Yates, was to achieve parity between the races with the population groups in the regions being fairly represented.

The schools will be co-educational and half the pupils will be boarders.

The first three schools will ultimately accommodate 300 pupils each.

Yates said Nest was not attempting to create elite schools nor were geniuses being exclusively sought, but the best kind of education was being offered.

"What we are really try-

ing to turn out is well-balanced and well-educated South Africans of all races who have learned to live with one another," Yates said.

"Five years of planning went into the project and great care was taken to find sites for the schools, which were in racially indeterminate areas. This means the school can grow up organically in the veld, as it were, rather than face the difficulties of being in the midst of a more racially restricted environment," he said.

The board of trustees of 22 educationists and businessmen is chaired by former Wits University principal and vice-chancellor Dr GR Bozoli with the University of the North's Prof PF Monahoe as deputy chairman.

Barlow Rand chairman Mike Rosholt heads the national and international fund raising committee.

An extensive bursary scheme will be offered, said Yates.

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CSO: 3400/1454

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK HOMES SALES SOAR DESPITE UNREST

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Winnie Graham]

[Text]

The Government's mass sale of houses, started three years ago to encourage homeownership among people of all races, is gathering so much momentum in black townships that, despite the unrest, sales figures are expected to reach the 100 000 mark before the end of 1986.

And a secondary housing market among blacks is developing with properties bought for R1 200 two or three years ago now changing hands at between R12 000 and R15 000.

Recent township house sales figures show a decided upward trend. In December 638 homes were sold nationwide in black townships. In January the figure went up to 667 and last month stood at 717. Now there are plans to push sales up to 8 000 houses a month.

Mr Alex Weiss, of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, said yesterday the mounting interest in homeownership was all the more remarkable because of the ongoing turmoil.

And, though privately owned homes were conspicuous by their well-cared-for appearance, few had been damaged in riots and burnings.

When the homeownership scheme was first mooted in 1983, 500 000 houses went on sale. It was slow to take off. Now, it seems, initial reservations are disappearing. To date 41 000 houses have been sold. Tenants of the properties hold pre-emptive rights and are being encouraged to buy.

A massive advertising campaign was being planned from mid-April when firms would be sent information on housing and all women's organisations, from the Vroue Federasie to the Black Sash, approached for assistance.

Mr Weiss said black local authorities and development boards were keen to encourage homeownership and were launching their own housing schemes.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1454

SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH BLACKS MOURN SACP LEADER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 86 p 4

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — Defying a ban on outdoor gatherings, an estimated 20 000 Blacks yesterday attended a memorial service for Moses Mabhida, the South African Communist Party leader who died in exile on March 8.

The service was held in a soccer stadium in Zwile, Port Elizabeth. Security Forces deployed near the stadium, but a reporter at the scene said they did not interfere.

During the four-hour service, Mr Mkhulesi Jack, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO), announced that a Black consumer boycott of White-owned businesses in Port Elizabeth would resume on April 1.

A similar boycott was conducted for four

months last year and took a heavy financial toll on White businesses before Black leaders suspended it.

Mr Jack said the principal motive for renewing the boycott was "the recent killings of Blacks by police, including 11 deaths last Wednesday during a disturbance in the township of KwaZakale near Port Elizabeth." Funerals for the victims are scheduled to be held next weekend.

"We are going to boycott until they come to speak to us on a man-to-man basis," Mr Jack said.

"The boycott is the only language they can understand."

Gesturing to the nearby police and army units, Mr Jack asked: "When are they going to get time to relax with their families

when they are watching us all the time?"

At one point during the service, the crowd observed a moment of silence for Mr Mabhida, and many of the people raised clenched fists in the air.

Mr Mabhida, who was buried with military honours on Saturday in Maputo, was general secretary of the South African Communist Party and a member of the executive committee of the African National Congress.

His family had planned to bury him in South Africa, and tens of thousands of mourners were expected to attend. But the funeral was switched to Mozambique after South African authorities said only family and close friends could participate in the service. — Sapa-AP.

/9317

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JPRS-SSA-86-046
18 April 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

COCA-COLA FUND FOR BLACKS--Washington--Coca-Cola has announced a gift of R20 million to create new South African foundations to open opportunities for blacks in business, housing and education. The foundations, to be called Equal Opportunity funds, are to be run by a board of South Africans, including Bishop Desmond Tutu of Johannesburg and Dr Allan Boesak, churchman and one of the founders of the United Democratic Front. "We are putting our money where our mouth is," said Mr Carl Ware, Coca Cola's vice president of urban affairs. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Mar 86 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/1454

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBILITY OF PIK BOTHA FOR STATE PRESIDENT PRESENTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Mar 86 p 4

[Commentary by David Braun]

[Text]

The time is probably closer than most people realise when the State President will no longer be elected just because he is the choice of the National Party.

And that does not mean that he or she would be the choice of the Conservative Party.

Under the present Constitution the President is chosen by an electoral college appointed after the election of a new Parliament.

The electoral college is made up of 50 members of the governing party in the House of Assembly (whites, and at present, Nationalists), 25 members of the majority party in the House of Representatives and 13 members of the majority party in the House of Delegates.

This gives the white governing party a majority of 12. If just 45 of the white members of the electoral college vote for the same candidate, that person will be the State President.

It is not clear what would happen if some of the white members teamed up with the coloureds and Indians to form a majority against their colleagues.

Presumably there could be legal repercussions if white MPs voted for someone other than the candidate they were directed to support by their party caucus. It would be highly unlikely that the caucus of that party would nominate MPs who might be tempted to try such a stunt, so this scenario is likely to remain hypothetical.

What is much more likely to happen in a near-future presidential contest is a compromise deal between the various governing parties in the National Party's system of power-sharing. And in this regard there are some interesting theories.

If it comes to pass that black groups are successfully incorporated in a power-sharing system, such as a geographical/racial federation the Government is currently toying with, the issue of who gets the presidency is going to be very sensitive.

It is highly unlikely that the National Party will allow any system which enables a powerful presidency to fall into any but its own hands.

On the other hand, if the National Party expects to continue to be able simply to impose its sole choice of president on the other groups then the system is unlikely to be viable.

Observers believe that the minimum the National Party, or any other white governing party for that matter, could expect to get away with would be a compromise candidate — a person who is the most acceptable to the majority.

In this regard the only name mentioned is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

It is being said that Mr Botha has been catapulted to the forefront of the presidential stakes because of his recent remarks that he would be prepared to serve under a black president.

Far from losing credibility because of the humiliating dressing down he got from President Botha for making the remarks, Mr Pik Botha has apparently gained considerable support.

Nationalist insiders say that he received immediate support from not only a large section of the party's MPs and membership, but also from surprising quarters elsewhere in Parliament.

But what has happened outside Parliament and white politics, they say, has been even more astonishing.

Mr Pik Botha probably has the highest credibility rating of any Nationalist leader in the black community at large, they say. His admission on the black president has seen to that.

Within the system he remains the

popular choice of the white electorate.

A random survey of coloured and Indian MPs shows that among Nationalist politicians he is definitely their choice for the presidency.

Mr Pik Botha's only problem area — a key area — is the limited support he enjoys within the NP caucus.

However, his supporters say that his courage in stating his views on the black presidency has increased caucus support. Certainly it has caused the estimated 40 or so MPs (out of 127) who support him to rally closer to his leadership, they say.

It is only a matter of time for many more to see that he is the one white politician in the country who has the broadest support among all the communities — and that he is the whites' best chance of leading the country out of its turmoil.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1458

SOUTH AFRICA

CORRESPONDENT SUMMARIZES EVENTS IN PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Apr 86 p 16

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

Parliament broke up for the Easter recess last week, traditionally a kind of half-term mark in the annual session.

The first part, up to the recess, was action-packed, but not much happened on the reform front.

This was supposed to be the year of implementing last year's promises, or at least that was what many Nationalists said in January.

And sure enough the session got off to a powerful start with a slick speech by President Botha.

"We have outgrown the old outdated colonial system of paternalism as well as the outdated concept of apartheid," he said.

Then he went on to set out a seven-point credo of his Government's commitment to certain fundamental human rights, and he announced the establishment of a National Statutory Council on which black leaders could sit with Government representatives to discuss matters of mutual concern, including legislation.

Ministers privately said that the council could even be regarded as a kind of extension to the Cabinet, because black leaders and Ministers would jointly take decisions at the highest level.

The Government was apparently hoping that at least Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi would be persuaded to take up the offer.

But he was not so easily taken, and after first appearing to lean towards the idea, moved away after the President repudiated Mr Pik Botha.

Then transcripts were published of a conversation between President Botha and the former PFP leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, which referred to the Chief as the "only bull in the kraal".

By the time the recess started, the National Statutory Council appeared to be stillborn, with even senior Government officials admitting privately that it was unlikely to ever see the light of day.

Meanwhile, the Government had embarked on a lavish propaganda blitz at home and abroad, spending hundreds of thousands of rands in an effort to sell what it termed the "reality" of South Africa.

Among other things, the President promised that the pass system would be scrapped by July 1; a common identity document would be issued to everybody; and, in the near future, existing influx control measures would be abolished in favour of a system of urbanisation that applied to all South Africans.

"Our policy is one of encouraging development. Not controlling movement," the advertisement blitz trumpeted in just about every newspaper in the land.

At the end of the first week of the session two dramatic developments eclipsed both the President's speech and his advertisement.

Resignation

President Botha repudiated Mr Pik Botha for his admission that under certain circumstances he would be prepared to serve under a black

president; and Dr Slabbert announced his resignation from parliamentary politics because of his disillusionment with the Government's sincerity and ability to really change.

However, both the Foreign Minister and the Progressive Federal Party bounced back and within weeks everything was back to normal (well, at least as normal as they can be in times such as these).

Mr Colin Eglin and his young lions took over the leadership of the PFP and now the party is working possibly harder to extend its support base and gain credibility both inside and outside Parliament.

Regional politics continued to bubble away. The Lesotho Government was toppled after South Africa's border blockade, Botswana booted out the ANC and Mozambique and South Africa got together for their first talks since last year's "technical violations" of the Nkomati Accord.

Internal unrest showed little sign of abating, and Alexandra (outside Johannesburg) and Kabokweni (outside White River) were added to the list of tragedies in which many people died in violent confrontation with the police.

Krugersdorp was the scene of an ugly white backlash, with sinister manifestations of organised far-right militancy and mysterious incidents of unknown whites attacking blacks.

The President lifted the seven-month state of emergency on March 4. The Government was dealing with legitimate grievances with a view to their elimination, he said.

Much of the first part of the

session was taken up with the various budgets. Rail and air tariffs and fares went up between 10 and 15 percent, postal services by up to 20 percent.

One thing that did not go up by as much as many MPs would have liked was the remuneration of political office-bearers.

A report released by the Schlebusch Committee which investigated parliamentarians' pay sparked such public outrage that only one party (the NRP) dared support its recommendations for an immediate 50 to 100 percent raise.

However, the Government decided, that for the time being, MPs should get the same 10 percent that the public service had been granted.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, presented a Budget which he said would stimulate economic growth while also uplifting sections of the population most in need.

Critics said it failed to provide an urgent solution to an emergency situation. It was not doing enough to put people back in work.

The Government tried to call Angola's bluff by proposing to implement the United Nations independence plan for Namibia from August 1, provided that a satisfactory agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the region could be reached by then.

As the first part of the session drew to a close it had become obvious even to many in the Government that only the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC would be able to get the negotiations show on the road.

The Government has been very

keen for some time to release Mr Mandela, but it is worried that this might spark massive violence countrywide.

President Botha tried to open a second door in this regard when he opened Parliament, and for the first time offered to release Mr Mandela on humanitarian grounds on condition that certain Russian dissidents and a South African captive in Angola were also freed.

Negotiations

The unobtrusive forays into South Africa by the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group apparently centred on an agreement to release Mandela and unban the ANC in return for the ANC agreeing to renounce violence and call for an end to the unrest.

These very delicate negotiations continue.

When the MPs come back from their Easter break they face a daunting legislative programme.

Still to be handled before the end of the session are the promised laws on black citizenship; the removal of restrictions on Indians in the Free State; the scrapping of the pass system and the introduction of a uniform identity document for all race groups; and the new constitutional arrangements for second-tier government to replace the provincial councils.

Besides all this, the Government will have to find fresh initiatives to get the negotiation process going.

It must have something concrete to present to the extraordinary federal congress of the National Party in August.

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CSO: 3400/1458

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY VIEWS FAILURE OF MACHEL'S SOCIALIST POLITICS

MB021153 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "Communism's Empty Promises"]

[Text] The report that about 5 million people in Mozambique still face starvation illustrates the seriousness of the situation in the country. Western aid officials in Maputo say that despite massive pledges of Western food aid, starvation is creeping across the entire country and farmers are being driven from their lands because of the fighting.

Ironically, at this very time, President Samora Machel is on a visit to the Soviet Union, where his country's main problem can be said to have originated. The simple fact is that socialistic policies in Africa, including Mozambique, have been a dismal failure. They also have been a dismal failure in the country of origin, the Soviet Union. The communist dream of a Soviet Union that would surpass the United States and become a model for the whole world has been shattered. There is little doubt that after nearly 70 years of communism, the Soviet Union is in serious trouble, in spite of its success in building a military machine, which is the only thing that qualifies the country as a super-power.

The standard of living of the average person in the Soviet Union is poor and is becoming even more so. The Soviet Union, in fact, suffers from all the ailments of the Third World countries which have adopted its policies. In Africa, these policies were the hallmark of former President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who in 25 years had the distinction of turning his once prosperous country into a beggar nation. His socialist policies modeled on the Soviet Union transformed Tanzania into one of Africa's greatest economic disasters. Far worse, he influenced other African countries in the same direction. Mozambique is one of the best examples of this.

When Frelimo came into power in Mozambique in 1975, President Machel introduced the same socialist policies as his counterpart in Tanzania. The results have been equally catastrophic, if not more so. The country continues to be wrecked by civil wars, industry is virtually nonexistent, the infrastructure is crumbling into ruins and the people are starving. The only commodity, which the [word indistinct] country can provide is weapons, and in order to pay for this

it has little option but to see its natural resources milked dry by the Soviet Union. One of the reasons why Mozambicans are starving is because their rich fishing waters are being exploited by the Soviet Union.

As the former American secretary of state, Dr Henry Kissinger, once remarked: In case after case, the socialist models have brought near bankruptcy to countries which are endowed with natural and genuine resources and vast potentials.

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CSO: 3400/1463

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTATOR ON TROUBLES FACING COSATU

Durban POST NATAL in English 26-29 Mar 86 p 12

[Commentary by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

JAY NAIDOO, general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, is not particularly perturbed over recent developments on the labour front.

Recent developments have seen Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement take steps towards setting up a rival trade union grouping. It has also seen an increasing number of mass dismissals of Cosatu-affiliate members by mining companies in the Transvaal.

Against this background, Naidoo this month led a Cosatu delegation — which included assistant general secretary Sydney Mafumadi and National Union of Mineworkers' president Cyril Ramaphosa — in major talks outside the country.

The first was a landmark meeting with the banned African National Congress and the

South African Congress of Trade Unions in Lusaka.

The second was an introductory meeting with the International Labour Organisation — at the ILO's request.

The top-level ANC delegation was headed by its president Oliver Tambo and included publicity chief Thabo Mbeki, *Umkhonto we Sizwe* (the ANC's military wing) political commissar and deputy commander Chris Hani, senior political department official Mac Maharaj, and senior South African Communist Party official and ANC executive member Joe Slovo.

The Sactu delegation was led by its general secretary John K Nkadimeng.

The meeting, Naidoo said, resulted out of a common concern of the three groupings arising from the economic, social, and political crisis in South Africa.

Common

"We had common understanding that the Pretoria regime and the ruling class are powerless to provide any meaningful solutions to the general crisis," Naidoo said.

"We agreed that lasting solutions can only emerge from the national liberation movement — headed by the ANC, and the entire democratic forces of our country — of which Cosatu is an important and integral part."

The three groups, he said, had acknowledged that the emergence of Cosatu was an historic event in the process of uniting the working class.

And after extensive discussions on the internal and international situation the three delegations agreed on a number of important issues:

- They agreed that the solution to the problem facing South Africa lies

in the establishment of a system of majority rule in a united, democratic, and non-racial South Africa.

• Further, such a system could not be separated from economic emancipation.

"The Cosatu delegation explained that the principal political task facing our federation is to consolidate our membership and affiliates," Naidoo said.

"This will effect conversion of the general unions which are part of Cosatu into industry-based unions within each industry; to bring about mergers to realise the principle of one union one industry; and to unite the entire working force of our country under the banner of Cosatu."

The delegation of the African National Congress, he said, also reported to the meeting on its policies, its programmes, its strategies, and tactics.

He said the three delegations had agreed that it was of central importance that the campaign for the immediate unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, should develop with even greater intensity.

Other priorities were:

• To get rid of Bantu education and to establish in its place one single democratic, non-racial free and compulsory system of education.

Together

• Similarly, it had become imperative that workers together with all democratic forces work towards the elimination of the pass laws and the whole system of influx control and to prevent the Government from re-introducing the same system in any guise.

The delegations also agreed that no negotiations were possible "while the leaders of the people were in prison and while the Pretoria regime refused to accept that our country should be governed by all its people — both black and white as equals.

"It was recognised that the fundamental problem facing our country — the question of political power — cannot be resolved without the full participation of the ANC which is regarded by the majority of the people as the overall leader and genuine representative."

The meeting between all three organisations, he said, had been characterised by overwhelming optimism.

The meeting with the ILO, had been conducted in a similar vein.

"The ILO was very eager to discuss the South African problem," Naidoo said. "They recognised the formation of Cosatu as the most important step in the development of the worker struggle. There will be ongoing discussion between us."

Naidoo said Cosatu's overtly political role had emerged because workers' problems arose primarily from the political situation.

"We do not see Cosatu as a political party but as an active participant in the struggle for freedom. It is as a result of political policies that workers suffer hardship and it is therefore important that the federation take action."

He said Cosatu had a duty to ensure that when change did come, it would be fundamental.

"Justice for us means social, economical, and political justice: freedom from poverty, and a meaningful educational system.

"Politics for workers is not simply a question of changing governments. We must be able to realise our full potential as human beings.

"It is important for us to make sure that change does not merely change the skin colour of our repression."

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTATOR ON INKATHA'S CHALLENGE OF COSATU

Durban POST NATAL in English 26-29 Mar 86 p 12

[Commentary by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has taken on the giant Congress of South African Trade Unions with the announcement of the formation of a new trade union federation.

A commitment towards "free enterprise" and fighting disinvestment are the main policies of the United Workers' Union of South Africa — formed primarily in opposition to Cosatu which opposes free enterprise and supports disinvestment.

Uwusa's formation was first suggested by Inkatha's leadership after it had denounced Cosatu as "another surrogate" of the banned African National Congress.

Chief Buthelezi described Cosatu as "a pariah organisation swooping down on society to take the pickings of black frustration and anger".

It was workers in unions affiliated to Inkatha, he said, who had demanded that Inkatha do something about Cosatu.

Mr MP Gumede, an ex-leader of the Cosatu-affiliated Paper, Wood, and Allied Workers' Union is reported to be heading the organising committee which is to oversee the May 1 launch of Uwusa.

Inkatha labour specialist, Simon Conco, said earlier this year that there was a strong feeling that "something has gone radically wrong since the establishment of Cosatu and workers were against being used to advance its political aims".

Future organising strategy, he said, would involve encouraging all unions opposed to Cosatu to join the new federation. And workers wanting to establish new unions will be assisted to do so.

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CSO: 3400/1453

SOUTH AFRICA

'PEOPLE'S EDUCATION' SYSTEM SEEN AS EMERGING FROM NECC

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Apr 86 p 11

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

The decision taken at the National Education Crisis Committee Conference (NECC) this weekend that black pupils resume classes tomorrow may help break the pattern of boycotts which have ravaged black schools for the past few years.

Since the 1984 elections black schools have experienced serious stayaways and the poor matriculation results since then have showed the effects of these constant academic disruptions.

The return-to-school decision taken by 1500 parents, pupils and teachers at the Durban conference was unanimous, say NECC organisers. But the decision was made on condition that a "people's education" system was soon introduced.

A "people's education" committee has been appointed to examine the needs in black education and develop a new education policy within three months.

May Day stayaway

This new education will not be based on the white education system as this represented education for dominance and was unacceptable. The new system would enable children

to develop their talents to their full potential, said Dr Beyers Naudé at the opening address.

An important political development is that children will no longer be the focus of the struggle. The NECC stressed united mass action involving the whole community would be used to fight for a nonracial democratic South Africa. Rent and consumer boycotts were mentioned as some of the actions around which communities could rally.

To show the importance of community involvement the conference called for a national stayaway for the 100th anniversary of May Day. It also called for a national stayaway on June 16, 17 and 18 to mark the 1976 Soweto uprisings.

That children have agreed to return to class is remarkable, say many educationists. Before the national education conference in December last year, many children wanted to launch a full year's boycott in 1986 to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprisings.

There has been a shift from the popular slogan of 1985 "liberation now, education later". Education has now become important in reaching that liberation.

Before this weekend's meeting several organisations and educationists feared the vote would swing to a "no school year". Only some of the demands placed on the Government at the December conference had been met.

Reagan accused

The Government was given until the Durban conference to meet these demands, otherwise "appropriate action would be taken". The demands included the lifting of the state of emergency, the unbanning of the Congress of South African Students and the release of all detainees.

The NECC complained that the Government had not "adequately met" the demands, but because the children recognised the importance of being at school, the vote had been to resume classes.

"There is a determination of the children to return to school, but they also expect that sooner or later they will be given a relevant people's education."

The conference slammed the

Government for its "intransigence" in not unbanning the Congress of South African Students. It also called for the release of all political prisoners, the end to all treason trials, lifting of banning orders on meetings and for apartheid to be "completely dismantled."

Unlike the December conference which gave the Government three months to meet various demands or "face appropriate action", none of the resolutions passed at the Durban conference hinged on the children remaining at school.

New demands made at the Durban conference included that countries, corporations and individuals with investments in South Africa be asked to withdraw them immediately. The Reagan Administration was also accused of "bolstering" the South African Government through its policy of constructive engagement.

'Fight Inkatha'

The NECC also called on "obstructive organisations and teachers to stop collaborating

with the authorities." The alleged repression of progressive teacher organisations through dismissals and involuntary transfers was slammed.

Although the NECC is positive pupils will return to school tomorrow, if the Government does not improve the deal for black pupils it is likely regional boycotts could again erupt.

In spite of the earlier NECC call to resume classes, when black schools closed for the Easter break class, boycotts had affected about 80 000 pupils.

NECC organisers said it was "a miracle that the conference took place at all." Hours before the meeting was due to begin a venue had still not been found and violence had left two people dead and scores injured.

The attack on delegates by alleged Inkatha members at the Pioneer Hall was criticised and Inkatha was declared "the enemy of the people".

The conference resolved to "expose, isolate and fight this fascist organisation". Putco was also condemned for "aiding and abetting the criminal activities of Inkatha".

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES NECC 'POLITICAL AGENDA'

MB010605 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Although it is to be welcomed that at its conference in Durban this weekend, the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] decided conditionally against a comprehensive black schools boycott, it has become apparent from its renewed demands that this organisation's top priority is radical politics--and not the welfare of the hundreds of thousands of pupils with whose future it is toying.

The conference was marked by a reluctance to give recognition to the positive steps taken by the authorities to remove many grievances in education. Also, as was the case with the December conference of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, it concentrated on political demands which fall outside the ambit of education.

A spirit of confrontation prevailed--which certainly did not promote the solution of difficult problems. The new demands include free and equal education for all race groups, the rebuilding of all damaged schools, the lifting of the ban on the Congress of South African Students [COSAS], and the withdrawal of the defense force from black residential areas. Equal education is already a declared goal of the government. However, it is known that the biggest single problem is the shortage of trained teachers.

Merely in order to keep pace with population growth, 8,000 teachers have to be trained each year. This is a backlog which was severely aggravated by last year's schools boycott. The construction of new schools and repairs to damaged buildings is obviously in the interests of pupils--but this can be done only in areas where there is stability.

The Department of Education and Development Aid has committed itself to such a program--this being another demand which is enjoying urgent attention. The demand for the lifting of the ban on COSAS definitely does not fall in the same category.

This organization was not banned because of the interest it evinced in black pupils--but because it has promoted unrest, violence, and arson at all schools

where it was represented. And there have been no signs of it altering its stand. Regarding the other flagrant political demands--the withdrawal of the defense force--it must be realized that the presence of the military men is the result and not the cause of the violence.

An end to the violence and intimidation would logically lead to the withdrawal of the defense force. At the same time, it would lead to the restoration of stability--a prerequisite for the construction and reconstruction of schools.

It can be stated unequivocally that the elimination of school fees, the provision of free books, the reconstruction of damaged buildings, the postponement of examinations and the recognition of elected Students Representative Councils number among the reasonable demands for improved education.

However, no mention was made of these issues at the conference. Rather, a spokesman said pupils should return to school to think up new and creative techniques designed to oppose the state. This is nothing but confrontation seeking--indicative of a poorly-disguised political agenda which will prove detrimental to black education in general.

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CSO: 3400/1463

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MONEY-RAISING CAMPAIGN TO BOOST MEMBERSHIP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The largest slice of the R7,5 million raised so far in the Progressive Federal Party's intensive fund-raising campaign will be used to boost membership and to overhaul the management of the party.

PFP secretary general Mr Robin Carlisle said today the Progressive Trust for a New South Africa (the new name for the Van Zyl Slabbert Trust) was now the PFP's main finance source.

Payments and pledges to the trust, totalling R7,5 million before the name change (after Dr Slabbert's resignation), remained firm, he said.

The trust was expected to pass the R10 million mark soon.

Mr Carlisle said the bulk of the "new money" was going to be used to boost the PFP's 40 000 membership.

"Already 10 percent of our membership is black, and we hope to increase this rapidly. The key to the party's future is to increase black and white membership."

American polling techniques

"Once whites realise the PFP has substantial support in the black community, more will support us. Once blacks see that a large number of whites support us, more of them will see us as a party with prospects," he said.

To do this, the PFP was going to concentrate not only on Parliament but also on the political arena outside Parliament.

The PFP had launched Operation Outreach and a special task force to concentrate on negotiations to achieve this, he said.

A second channel for the new funds raised by the party was to revamp the PFP's management system, Mr Carlisle said. This would involve top professionals and systems.

The party would also use the latest American polling techniques to identify the crucial issues and voter groups in elections.

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CSO: 3400/1458

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES IMPLICATIONS OF OIL GLUT

MB020607 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The fall of the oil price to its lowest level in a decade is no doubt going to have ripple effects throughout the world--ripples which will also reach the South African economic shores. But perhaps more important, is the very clear and classic victory for market forces in the 75 percent plunge in oil prices. Few of those who were old enough to be aware of world affairs in 1973 and 1974 will ever forget the shock and dismay which surrounded the two great oil crisis overnight. Arab oil producers, having organised themselves into a cartel called the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries--OPEC--became possibly the most powerful political and economic force in the world. It held the world to ransom by simply putting a tap onto an economic lifeline.

At the same time, panic buying led to the oil price rocketing from below 10 dollars to about 40 dollars in half a decade. Literally thousands of millions of dollars flowed into Middle Eastern coffers. Formerly relatively poor countries were suddenly flooded with unbelievable wealth. In fact a new term was found for the international asset--that of "petro-dollars." For a while it seemed as if the world had seen the birth of one of the most powerful and frightening cartels ever.

It certainly was an organisation which its individual members, one would have thought, would have done everything possible to protect. But now, just over 10 years later, that dream lies shattered. The world has an oil glut, and the oil producers have severe economic problems. From a united, powerful force, OPEC has become little more than an alliance of the resentful. The oil producers have, with great impact, illustrated a basic economic truth: that price is a function of supply and demand, that price, in fact, cannot be used over an extended period in any other way but to balance supply and demand.

Overnight, the world started hunting for alternative forms of energy. South Africa in particular, because of the added threat of a supply boycott, was a supreme example of the ingenuity that results from a large price imbalance. Within a few short years, virtually every individual in the world, as well as companies and countries, were finding ways of using less oil. Those who could offer alternatives, or who could develop new sources of supply profitably at

the new prices, did so. North Sea oil was one outstanding example. The net result was that not only did demand for oil fall, but supply increased, and the supply-demand pendulum has swung back with a force seldom witnessed in other markets. And the price will continue to fall until oil becomes cheap enough to use in new forms again, and/or too cheap to produce.

The lesson can be extended beyond oil. It is one to be taken note of by those who want to use South African minerals, for example, as political blackmail, or even those in the domestic economy who believe that price manipulation can continue indefinitely as long as there is a group which controls production.

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CSO: 3400/1467

SOUTH AFRICA

ASSOCOM SAYS BUSINESS CONFIDENCE INDEX FALLS

MB011329 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1321 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 1 April, SAPA--The latest Business Confidence Index (BCI) --for March 1986--stands at 83.0, and has shown the first decline in 4 months.

The increase in the compositive BCI over the period November 1985 to February 1986 has been interrupted by a small decline this March.

This development demonstrates again the fragility of business confidence in the current politico-economic environment, ASSOCOM (Association of Chambers of Commerce in SA) which conducts this monthly index.

"Although the recent reduction in the rate of inflation has been a positive development in shaping the business mood, it has been outweighed by other factors," says ASSOCOM.

"Recent negative factors which have contributed to the small decline in business confidence include: [quotation marks as received]

--the end of the rise in the value of the rand against the dollar;

--followed by a decline in the rand's external value in the second half of March;

--a fall in real imports to below the level reached 3 years ago;

--an interruption in the fall of short term interest rates;

--and further reductions in real retail sales, including motor vehicles.

Initially, the 1986 budget had a favourable impact on the business mood, which was, however, tempered by the realisation that the budget was more of a neutral than of a stimulatory nature.

It is clear that economic recovery, will, therefore, be gradual and slow, and that the econmoy will remain vulnerable to setbacks for the time being.

ASSOCOM warns: "The economy is not yet out of the woods. The BCI for March 1986 is still 17 percent below the base year 1983.

"There are signs of economic recovery, and we must be ready to regard as true portents any faint indications we can discern.

"The small hiccup in the BCI may be a temporary setback, but it confirms that the level of business confidence should not be taken for granted."

The monthly BCI (1983 equals 100) 1985-6

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
January	78.6	81.9
February	83.3	85.5
March	79.1	83.0
April	76.1	
May	77.9	
June	81.0	
July	77.9	
August	76.9	
September	78.2	
October	78.0	
November	80.6	
December	81.1	

Average for the year: 79.1

Up to and including October 1985, the monthly BCI fluctuated at a low level, influenced by the various financial, economic and socio-political factors.

As from November 1985, the index started to register a continuous albeit small increase, which continued in January and February 1986 and was the result of a number of positive developments over that period, such as:

- the announcement of Mossel Bay oil project,
- early repayment of the 1979 loan levy,
- reductions in the commercial banks prime rates,
- a gradual recovery of the financial and commercial rand,
- the reduction in the petrol price by nearly 10 percent and,
- the "Leutwieler" agreement between SA and international banks regarding to the termination of the moratorium called by SA on portion of its foreign debt.

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CSO: 3400/167

18 April 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNTRY'S TRADE SURPLUS INCREASES IN FEBRUARY

MB021544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1526 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 2 April SAPA--South Africa's trade surplus widened to R938.3 million in February from R729.1 million in January this year, according to the Trust Banks weekly rand report.

Exports fell to R2.9 billion in February from R3.9 billion in January, while imports dropped to R2.00 billion from R2.86 billion.

Total exports for the first 2 months of this year were R6.53 billion and total imports were R4.86 billion.

This gives SA a surplus of R1.67 billion (until February this year) against R1.37 billion in the same period last year. This should still have a positive effect on SA financial markets.

The recent relief by the reserve bank to cut banks cash reserve requirements for short-term liabilities from 8 percent to 5 percent should not have a negative impact on the positive outlay of the trade surplus as it would only have a minimal effect on credit creation.

This cut in cash reserve requirements lowered the costs of banks by allowing them to switch cash into interest-earning liquid assets.

"We should therefore see an increase in the demand for the higher interest earning liquid assets," says Trust Bank.

The rand remained stable at a level of between 46-47 U.S. cents the past week.

A sharp drop in the gold price as the oil price fell on international markets left the rand under pressure. Confirmation by the reserve bank during last week of a gold swap to bolster foreign exchange reserves for the partial debt repayment on 15 April allayed fears and prevented any further weakening of the rand.

The rand opened higher today at 0.4675/85 U.S. cents against 0.4590 U.S. cents last week Wednesday.

"We expect the rand to remain stable for the time being as the debt repayment has a dampening effect on any upward potential of the rand," says the bank.

Money market rates moved lower in reaction to the cut in cash requirements by the reserve bank and the overall liquidity situation.

Liquidity in the market broadened considerably as the shortage in the market narrowed to R1.33 billion against R2.24 billion last week.

The key 90-day liquid BA rate was fixed lower at 12.25 percent against 12.45 percent last Wednesday.

Rates could show a downward trend as the liquidity in the market could ease further later this month due to government spending and considering the impact the cut in cash requirements could have.

Capital market yields edged lower despite a lower gold price and stable rand.

The RSA 13 percent 2004 traded at 17.40 percent, while the ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] 11 percent 2009 traded at 18.33 percent in early morning compared to 17.50 percent and 18.31 percent last week.

The market is currently affected by the widening in liquidity and the cut in cash requirements and as a result long-term rates could move downwards.

Deposit rates (percentages):

call 12.75
32 days 12.00
60 days 12.25
88 days 12.50
prime 15.5

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CSO: 3400/1467

SOUTH AFRICA

PWV AREA FACING CRITICAL WATER SHORTAGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Apr 86 p 17

[Article by Kym Hamilton]

[Text]

The PWV area is facing its most critical water shortage and there is little likelihood of any immediate relief.

For the eighth successive year, the rainy season is ending with runoff well below average. This is the longest period recorded by the Department of Water Affairs.

Normally, only about nine percent of the total rainfall reaches the dams and reservoirs. Heavy flood-type storms are needed to create runoff conditions. Instead of the average of seven such storms, there was only one this season -- in October last year.

Since records were first kept in 1923 there have been several "dry" periods. The longest was in the 1940s when runoff was below average for five consecutive years.

Critical Level

But, since 1978, runoff has been consistently below the 1911 million cubic metres mark. Today, the major dams in the Vaal River system are at a critical level.

The Vaal River system is the country's most developed and complex water system and is the only water source for the PWV area's industries, mines, irrigation, and for the fuel and power generating stations in the Eastern Transvaal.

Grootdraai dam supplies water to the power stations and industries in the Eastern Transvaal.

The supply to Vaal and Bloemhof dams is supplemented from Sterkfontein dam which receives its water from the Tugela.

In the past 62 years, only the drought of the 1930s has caused so much concern. But runoff from 1930 to 1938 was double that of the past eight years.

Since then, water consumption has increased dramatically.

The Department of Water Affairs estimates water demands for 1986 at 2 600 million cubic metres. Of this 1 400 million cubic metres is needed for the urban and industrial sectors, 700 million cubic metres for irrigation, 300 million cubic metres for river losses and 200 million cubic metres for reservoir evaporation.

Since 1980, water resources have declined progressively from 3 900 million cubic metres to about 1 200 million cubic metres.

Latest figures indicate that the predicted volume of the system is lower than at any time in the past.

Dr C P R Roberts, manager of the department's scientific services, said that demands exceeded the drought inflows and the water transfers from other catchment areas.

Although the good rains of the past few months had alleviated the position of farmers and led to the lifting of Drought Relief Aid to farmers from yesterday, the dams were still almost empty.

There was no correlation between annual rainfall and runoff, he said. Runoff was generated by large rainfall storms which saturated the soil and allowed water to flow overland into streams.

The country needed flood-producing rainfalls over a period of several days to improve the levels of the reservoirs significantly.

Without the major saturating storms, the conditions for runoff were non-existent and rain was absorbed by the soil.

The deterioration in water reserves has led to the implementation of stricter water controls from yesterday. The worst hit are farmers in the Vaalharts irrigation scheme who have had their

annual 1983 water quota cut to 25 percent. About 45 000 ha of agricultural land is dependent on the scheme which is served by Bloemhof dam.

A 30 percent restriction, first imposed in April 1983 in the urban and industrial areas, has not been changed as normal growth has meant an effective cut of 39 percent in the 1983 quota.

The position will be reviewed in September.

Apart from water restrictions, several projects to increase water supplies had been undertaken by the department, Dr Roberts said.

These included the supply of irrigation water from the Orange River instead of the Vaal River in the Douglas area.

Tugela-Vaal project

The transfer of water from Heyshope dam on the Assegaai River, near Piet Retief, to the catchment of Grootdraai Dam was started in Au-

gust last year and had meant an extra 100 million cubic metres of water a year.

The Tugela-Vaal project would be completed by August this year and would mean an extra 190 million cubic metres a year, Dr Roberts said.

The Slang River-Zaaihoek dam project was expected to be completed by April 1988 and, although it was intended for use by the proposed Majuba power station near Volksrust, it would mean an extra 84 million cubic metres a year initially.

Dr Roberts said that projects undertaken by the Rand Water Board and Pretoria Municipality were expected to be in operation by July this year.

In the long term, negotiations were under way for the proposed Lesotho Highlands water project. The first phase would mean the transfer of 930 million cubic metres a year and, if approved, would be completed by about 1995.

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CSO: 3400/1466

SOUTH AFRICA

MOSSEL BAY GAS EXPLOITATION ENTERS FIRST MAJOR PHASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The State will spend R21,2 million this year on the first major phase in the exploitation of the gas finds off Mossel Bay.

This was announced yesterday by the Department of Mineral and Energy Resources and the Central Energy Fund.

Meanwhile, negotiations to finalise a contract for the "conceptual design" of the offshore portion of the Mossel Bay gas-to-liquid-fuel project were underway between Soekor and a member of the Murray and Roberts Group, Emso (Pty) Ltd.

It was also disclosed yesterday that the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, and his Director General, Dr Louw Alberts, have returned from a visit to West Germany and Britain where they discussed energy matters and the Mossel Bay project.

Sufficient gas was found near Mossel Bay to make a fuel-from-gas project feasible. But in view of the millions of rands that will be spent on developing the project, each step is being carefully researched by experts covering a vast range of specialisations.

On November 14 last year the State President, Mr P W Botha, announced that the Government had approved of a feasibility study for the gas processing plant near Mossel Bay.

As a result, a number of contractors were invited to tender for the concept development and the project management of the offshore development.

This would include a rig platform above the source of the gas.

Yesterday, Soekor announced that Emso (Pty) Ltd of the Murray and Roberts group had been invited to negotiate with

Soekor with a view to a contract for the design of the offshore portion of the project.

The development of the design is expected to take 12 months, including the gathering of design data and steps to ensure the most economical development methods.

A total of R21,3 million will be spent in 1986 on the offshore section of the project, said a statement issued yesterday by the Department of Mineral and Energy Resources and the Central Energy Fund.

This will cover the estimated cost of the design study and the special seismic recording of the area around the first gas find, seabed recordings to establish the route of the gas pipeline and the positioning of the first production platform.

An audit will be made of the gas reserves in the area.

The statement said Soekor wished to make

the maximum use of local content in the design as well as in the construction of the production platform.

"Studies in this connection have enjoyed high priority since the start of the project and further attention will be given in the following phase," said the statement.

Details of the progress made in the onshore planning of the project are expected soon.

A spokesman of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, confirmed that while general energy matters had been discussed by Mr Steyn in

Europe, Mossel Bay's potential and development was raised.

The Cabinet has already approved in principle the development of the Mossel Bay fuel-from-gas project and there is said to be enormous local and international interest in the project.

The find could provide South Africa with an estimated 10 percent of its fuel needs and therefore have a major impact on the country's economy, by generating internal capital, creating new jobs, and saving millions of rands a year in foreign exchange.

Dr Alberts said yesterday the Cabinet had recently approved the following appointments to Soekor's Board of Directors for a term of three years ending on January 11, 1989:

Mr D R Vorster (chairman), Mr H V Hefer (vice-chairman), Dr P J van Zijl (managing director), Prof B J V Botha, Mr P J van Rooy, Mr L N J Engelbrecht and Dr D C Neethling.

A further appointment to fill the vacancy which still existed would be made in due course, Dr Alberts said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MINING CHIEFS EXPECT HIGH INFLATION TO CONTINUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 86 p 19

[Text]

THE full impact of the weak rand exchange rate has not yet manifested itself and a sustained high level of inflation can be expected the year ahead the chairmen of St Helena, Beatrix, Grootvlei, Marievale, Stilfontein and W R Cons say in their annual reports.

Ted Pavitt, chairman of BEATRIX says in his review the market price for gold in the long-term however will escalate sufficiently to compensate for inflation.

Beatrix plans to spend R24,1 million on capex this year of which the bulk is R15,4 million, will be on a new refrigeration unit.

Mr Pavitt says in ST HELENA's report the No 10 shaft, which is being sunk to exploit the

Ongegend area has reached a depth of 1 300m. The shaft will be sunk to a final depth of 1 370m. Four of the planned stations have been excavated and it is anticipated that sinking and equipping will be completed by the end of this year.

C R Netscher says in the annual report of MARIEVALE the future of the mine continues to be determined mainly by the exposure of payable reserves from limited development in the No 3 shaft area, as well as the availability of payable remnants within reasonable accessibility of working haulages. He says it is therefore essential working costs are kept within reasonable limits for the reserves to remain payable.

Mr Netscher says the future of GROOTVLEI still depends significantly on the rate at which the

mine continues to find payable ore reserves. For this reason the rate of development was maintained at a high level during the year.

W B Evans says in his review for STILFONTEIN a historically large amount of capital expenditure (R15 million) has been planned for this year. It is, however possible that parts of this capex programme will have to be deferred to the next or even later financial years.

In the report of WEST RAND CONS he says the feasibility study regarding the treatment of the north sand dump has indicated a pilot plant operation should be considered in order to check the viability of certain technical proposals, preparatory to embarking on this project.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ANGLO MINES WANTS JOBS OPEN TO ALL RACES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Mar 86 p 6

[Text]

The opening of all jobs to suitably-qualified candidates of all races is a high priority throughout mines administered by Anglo American Corporation, says Mr EP Gush, chairman of Vaal Reefs, Western Deep Levels, Elandsrand, and Southvaal gold mines.

In his review for 1985, Mr Gush said only the "scheduled person" definition in the mines and works regulations prevented the possible implementation of merit-based manning in all disciplines in the industry.

For some years this had been the subject of discussion between the Chamber of Mines and the white miners' unions.

Unfortunately, he said, the Mine Workers' Union (MWU) had resisted attempts by the chamber to negotiate the securi-

ty of employment undertakings with white employees and formation of an industrial council to allay doubts for white union men.

"In accordance with its oft-stated intention to permit full black employee participation in the mining industry, the Government is now obliged to legislate change of definition with or without full union backing.

"This legislation must unequivocally remove discrimination from the regulations and be adopted as a priority during the current parliamentary session."

● The Chamber of Mines has declined to comment on Press reports that there has been a "breakthrough" in talks between it and white unions about scrapping job reservation, and job security for white miners.

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SOUTH AFRICA

GENCOR MINES BENEFIT FROM SLUMP IN RAND

Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 1 Apr 86 p 13

[Article by Duncan Collings]

[Text]

Messrs E Pavitt, WB Evans and CR Netscher, chairmen of the various gold mines in the Gencor group, all point to the benefits enjoyed by the gold mining industry caused by the slump in the rand.

However, they also say that the cost of imported and domestic goods have risen sharply and that this has had an adverse effect on the cost structure of the industry.

They feel that the full impact of the weak rand has still to be felt and that a sustained high level of inflation can be expected in the year ahead.

All the chairmen highlight the fact that the mining industry is the last in South Africa to retain job reservation in the guise of the term "scheduled person" and express the hope that this will be removed during the current parliamentary session.

Writing in the annual report of St Helena, Mr Pavitt says that depletion of the higher grade areas at No 2 shaft coupled with a marginal increase in Leader Reef mined has resulted in a decrease in average yield from 5.4 grams a ton in 1984 to 5.2 grams in 1985.

This trend, he says, was offset by an increase in tonnage milled to maintain gold production at 1984 levels. It is planned to maintain grade and tonnage milled present levels for 1986.

As far as Beatrix is concerned, Mr Pavitt says that the mine and therefore the company's future prospects are largely dependent on the performance of the gold price in rand terms and the rate at which working costs escalate over the life of the mine.

VULNERABLE TO INFLATION

He says in the Beatrix annual report that despite the volatility of the gold price and the effects of currency fluctuations over the past few years it is believed that the market price in the long-term will escalate sufficiently to compensate for inflation to maintain income in present terms.

Mr Evans says in the annual report of Stilfontein that with working costs now close to R17 000 a kilogram the mine is vulnerable to inflation and low gold prices.

It has limited higher grade areas available to provide a buffer against such circumstances. Therefore the policy of hedging the majority of gold production on the futures market at times of higher rand prices will be continued, as permitted by exchange control regulations.

Mr Evans makes the same comments in the West Rand Cons annual report where working costs now exceed R20 500 a kilogram.

Writing in the Marievale annual report Mr Netscher says that the future of the mine continues to be determined mainly by the exposure of payable reserves from limited development in the No 3 shaft area, as well as the availability of payable remnants within reasonable accessibility of working haulages.

"It is therefore essential," he says "that working costs are kept within reasonable limits for those reserves to remain payable."

As far as Grootvlei is concerned, Mr Netscher says in the annual report that the future of the mine depends significantly on the rate at which it continues to find payable ore reserves.

All three chairmen mention that from December 9 last year the Reserve Bank commenced paying the mines for all gold bullion in rands instead of the previous 50 percent in dollars and 50 percent in rands.

They all feel that this change in policy will have no material effect on the earnings of the companies of which they are chairman.

The effects of the fall in the value of the rand are

dramatically illustrated by this table.

St Helena

Gold price received \$316 (\$360) down 12.2%

Gold price received R22 570 (R16 772) up 34.6%

Earnings a share 472c (321c) up 46.9%

Stilfontein

Gold price received \$347 (\$364) down 4.7%

Gold price received R22 280 (R16 891) up 31.9%

Earnings a share 276c (338c) down 18.3%

Marieval

Gold price received \$315 (\$360) down 12.5%

Gold price received R22 081 (R17 023) up 29.7%

Earnings a share 68c (57c) up 21.0%

Grootvlei

Gold price received \$315 (\$362) down 13.0%

Gold price received R22 340 (R16 919) up 32.0%

Earnings a share 185c (167c) up 10.9%

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SOUTH AFRICA

GENCOR EXAMINES FEASIBILITY OF SYNFUEL PROJECT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Andrew Thomson]

[Text]

THE South African mining group, Gencor is again examining the feasibility of a R1 billion project to extract petrol and diesel fuel from torbanite, an oil-bearing material resembling coal.

The head of Gencor's coal division, Mr Graham Thompson, told The Citizen yesterday that the group had already established the feasibility of the project, but had agreed to an independent study for the benefit of the Central Energy Fund.

The study is being conducted by Lurgi of Germany and Process Plant of South Africa, and is expected to reach completion within six months.

Mr Thompson said there was no reliable estimate of torbanite deposits in South Africa, adding that there were many thin seams in South Africa's coal-mining areas

which could not be viably exploited.

He said the process of "retorting" in order to extract the oil from torbanite relied upon the material being pure, and the inclusion of coal would retard the process.

He said the extraction of oil from torbanite was unlike the Sasol process of extracting oil from coal, pointing out that the process had been successfully practised long before Sasol came into operation, at the Satmar colliery near Breyten which closed in about 1950.

Mr Thompson said torbanite yielded greater quantities of oil than did coal, with the important advantage that far higher yields of diesel fuel could be achieved. The Sasol process yields mainly petrol, with just a small amount of diesel as a by-product. Oil extracted

from torbanite can be produced in a variety of grades.

The chief deposits of torbanite in South Africa are in the Eastern Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Gencor is unwilling to disclose where it plans to sink its sample pit if the viability of the project is confirmed, but a technical publication has suggested that the site is probably north of Evander in the south-eastern Transvaal.

If it gets the go-ahead, Gencor will operate a pilot plant to process a sample quantity of torbanite before investing between R500 million and R1 000 million in the construction of a full-scale synfuel plant.

Mr Thompson declined to estimate how long it might be before the first barrel of torbanite fuel flowed from the pipeline, except to say it would be "quite a long time".

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PFP: PARTY OPPOSES DISINVESTMENT--Johannesburg, 3 April SAPA--Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on finance, today said his party was opposed to disinvestment in South Africa and said opponents of apartheid "should encourage job creation investment in our country and not disinvestment." Mr Schwarz's comments came in the wake of yesterday's call by Bishop Desmond Tutu's for intensified economic sanctions against the South African Government. In a statement to the press, Mr Schwarz said: "Investment for job creation for the vast pool of unemployed and the ever-increasing numbers of work seekers is an essential ingredient in a South Africa in which there are not only human rights for all but also economic justice. "The nature of the society after apartheid is as important as the abolition of apartheid. Those who are committed to peaceful change and want the post-apartheid society to have free-world values should encourage job creation investment in our country and not disinvestment. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358 GMT 2 Apr 86 MB] /12232

DEBT REPAYMENT--Cape Town--South Africa recently concluded a gold swap agreement to raise dollars for repayment of up to \$400 million of foreign debt on April 15, Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock told Reuters. "What we've done now is in the nature of a bridging financial arrangement," Dr De Kock said, without giving details of the swap. "As part and parcel of the (debt) standstill arrangements we of course made the necessary preparations to be in the position to repay a large amount on the 15th of April if necessary." A week ago South Africa and its major creditor banks announced amendments to a rescheduling agreement on some \$14 billion of foreign debt frozen by South Africa last year. Under the amended agreement South Africa said it would release a 5 percent repayment in respect of all debt maturing before April 15 this year in one lump sum, estimated at up to \$400 million on April 15. In the case of debt maturing between April 15 this year and June 30, 1987, the 5 percent put by Dr De Kock at less than \$100 million will be released on the original maturity dates of the relevant debt.--Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 86 p 19] /9317

TRADE FIGURES--South Africa's trade surplus widened to R938.3 million in February after narrowing to R729,1 million in January and compares with a R939,4 million surplus in February 1985, Customs and Excise figures show. Exports fell to R2,94 billion in February from R3,59 billion in January and imports to R2,00 billion from R2,86 billion, bringing total exports for the first two months of this year to R6,53 billion and imports to R4,86 billion for a surplus of R1,67 billion versus R1,37 billion in the same year-ago period.--Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 86 p 4] /9317

END